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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Oxford Group Arrives in U. S.

Canada Heeds Spiritual Call

America Makes Deep Demand

Irish State Has Mixed Fight

Soviet Shoots for Falsifying

Mrs. Roosevelt Taps Out Book

THE Oxford group from England, ending a tour of Canada, invades New York City. Their slogan is that what the world needs is God and that it can have Him now. Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman has 50 with him, Oxford professors and students, a Vice Admiral, a lady-in-waiting to the former German Empress, a reformed bootlegger—a mixed group who tell the same story. They testify to the spiritual change that has come to them. Canada responded amazingly. A millionaire "changed" and paid customs duties he had evaded; his chauffeur "changed" and refunded dishonest commissions. From public meetings to private conferences the group workers move with their simple appeal—God is at hand and His help can be had by the high and low in their common need.

* * *

¶ Britain, Holland and South Africa claim extraordinary scenes with the coming of other sections of the Oxford group. The scholars who lead the movement naturally draw assurance from their historical knowledge that after every great economic depression sorely pressed men and women have turned in multitudes to whatever sources they could find of spiritual comfort and restoration. So it seems to be now. Those who have had materialism fail them in their quest after peace, happiness and security are ripe for any story of an immaterial, supreme Power—They even overwhelm the story-teller in their quivering eagerness to hear.

* * *

¶ America has appeared to the Oxford group as a problem. They have wondered whether they could find its heart, so great has been its materialism. But already they have cause to wonder whether they can keep up with its reversed stride, be great, seemingly, is to be its reaction. Nothing can appease this sudden spiritual hunger but a Christianity of the Christ. No half measure, no sop will serve. America in reaction promises to be America demanding, expecting a ministry as of the Master. In morals, in mind and in body a hardy people has suffered, and the religion that truly teaches and "changes" it must assuage the whole of its needs. The Oxford group won't be kept waiting for a start—It will be kept busy meeting the challenge of how far it is spiritually equipped to go.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State finds itself in its biggest puzzle since it achieved its own legislature. In dissolving the Dail and calling for an election on Jan. 24, President de Valera is accused of doubly violating the Constitution. The Dail may still exist, but cannot be resuscitated. The election may not be legal. The real issue is the tariff war with Britain. The Free State's livestock trade is shown to have fallen off £1,000,000 a month, its dairy products nearly one-third as much—'Tis a grand fight that's waging on the ould sod, with issues and outcome much mixed.

* * *

¶ Soviet Russia takes grim action against lieutenants accused of not standing fast in the food crisis. Two high Communist officials and an agricultural expert of the Ukraine are sentenced to be shot for falsifying grain figures. Eight other officials are sent to long terms of exile. All are declared to have been in a conspiracy to hold back on the state grain collection in their district. The shooting is offered as an example—It is termed "the highest form of self-defense."

* * *

¶ London follows an illuminating suit involving a poet, a landlady and a decorated flat. A civil service employee covers the walls of his rented house with painted verses from Shakespeare and Shelley. He marks the doors of the rooms "scriptorium," "dormitorium," and "coquena" (kitchenette). The landlady sues for damages. The Clerkenwell County Court decides against her, upholding poetry, famous poets and unknown poets who paint. The landlady testified she couldn't appreciate the poetry—But the charwoman, saving the day, testified that she could.

* * *

¶ Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will write a book before March 4. Before she moves into the White House she must complete the 40,000 words of "It's Up to the Women," publication to follow the inauguration. In essay style she will deal with politics and social phases in which women lead. This book is in addition to writing her weekly radio talk, magazine articles, and editing "Babies—Just Babies." Writing began as a time-demanding, thoughtful trade, but times have speeded up—And the typewriter, of course, is flightier than the pen.

* * *

¶ Australia sees a great gold rush to Granites, in the desolate, unsettled middle of the continent. A town springs up over night. The first new Australian bank in many months opens up—There is suddenly something beside paper to be deposited.

Roof of 17 Acres Aids Water Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

AN AREA of 17 acres in Geraldton, the seaport for the Murchison goldfields in Western Australia, is to be roofed over in order to catch water for the town. No subterranean supply of water exists in the district. The Wicherina reservoir, made in the hills, is filled to overflowing by the winter rains, but loses half its water by evaporation in the heat of the summer sun.

So the Wicherina and its subreservoirs are to be roofed over to catch some 150,000,000 gallons of water, the roof being made of asbestos propped on jarrah and karri piles and posts.

Gold Awakens Sudden Rush In Australia

Discovery in Center of Continent Breaks Long Silence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Whatever may result from the development of the gold-mining area so dramatically begun at the Granites, 300 miles from Alice Springs, almost in the center of the continent, the lure of this isolated field has caused a bustle and excitement never before seen in its history. Almost in a night Central Australia awakened from a long silence, which only the primitive blacks knew, and became a glistening magnet for prospectors from every part of the wide Commonwealth.

A train which left Adelaide weekly for the railhead at Alice Springs with a few passengers, and often none at all, was overcrowded the week after the news went forth that gold had been found. Recently 50 travelers booked and the brakevan overflowed with perishable products —fresh vegetables and fruit—such luxuries as Central Australia had never dreamed of until fairly recently—and a medley of mining outfits. In recent years, of course, transport has undergone revolutionary changes "out among the big scrubs" and settlers have been almost spoiled, so they say, by the quick communication of motor and train, although the slow-moving camel was at least always sure.

"Fashionable" Town

This explains much of the swift mobility of the gold rush to the Granites. As a matter of fact, the gold that has been sleeping amid the wastes of the now-famous Granites had been known to blacks and a few adventurous whites many years, but its very isolation, added to the nature of the long journey, made development a physical and economic impossibility.

Alice Springs, the jumping-off place for the gold rush, was already a town which was striking almost a fashionable note since the coming of the railway. The hotel advertised a menu for tourists "equal to the city," and at Barrow Creek, 1300 miles from Adelaide, accommodation has just been built for visitors who are assured of electric light and even refrigerators—a boon, indeed, where the shade temperature in summer records between 115 and 120 degrees. And while Alice Springs was cultivating a tourist popularity came an unprecedented gold rush.

Dash of Prospectors

From all quarters of Australia dashed prospectors, mining engineers, newspaper men, Government officials, union organizers, geologists, stores proprietors—and one enterprising young solicitor from Adelaide, just graduated, who saw possibilities of good business in fixing up leases, agreements and so forth. In a recent message he reports that he has been working 16 hours a day and still cannot cope with the rush.

The next happening, obviously, was that the hotel and boarding houses overflowed, not into the streets, but across the paddocks among the camel and goat herds. A spectacular event was the arrival of the first strong room at Alice Springs, and people left their work to watch its unloading—a visiting journalist in his report referred to "the epic occasion."

It meant the opening of the first bank.

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THINGS PRESENT

We should like to be near by when Carl Laemmle, president of Universal Pictures Corporation, reads the editorial "Movies vs. Mugs." It might be a good idea to put this editorial into the hands of every theater owner.

Your friend who is studying Spanish will find on the Home Forum an article in English with a direct translation into Spanish.

"Your Turn to Make a Speech," a series of 12 articles designed to aid public speakers, makes its bow to our readers today. The articles are scheduled to appear each Wednesday on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

Mr. Scroggins does some plain and fancy moralizing from a Point of Vantage today on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a discussion of the latest phonograph recordings, and another Editor's Puzzle.

Invasion of China 'Only Local,' Tokyo Chief Assures League

Extension of Japanese Hold Around Shanhaikwan Expected—Chang Reported Eager to Hold Jehol on Account of Revenue—More Guerrilla Fighting

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 4—All official sources here insist that the occupation of Shanhaikwan is merely a local incident, but foreign military attachés are still predicting a Japanese advance into Jehol within a fortnight.

Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, has telegraphed the Japanese delegation at Geneva to notify the League that Japan intends to settle the Shanhaikwan affair as a local question, and also to explain to the League that the fighting resulted from decisions of the recent plenary session of the central commission in Nanking, which adopted resolutions causing the northward advance of considerable Chinese forces. Similar instructions have been sent to the embassies at Washington, Paris and London.

The eventualities of the situation are still uncertain, but all the Japanese maps of Manchukuo include Jehol, which Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang is very anxious to control owing, it is said, to considerable revenues from the annual opium production of the Province, and also to its mineral output.

It is increasingly believed here that the recently Kuomintang plenary session in Nanking decided to risk considerable military losses in an effort to hold Jehol to the last ditch.

The Japanese capture of Shanhaikwan means that Marshal Chang has lost control of one of the gateways of Jehol, which may tend to swing the Jehol forces under Gen. Tang Yu-lin toward allegiance to Manchukuo.

It is also believed that the Japanese henceforth will probably maintain their foremost lines as far southwest as Luanchow, which will assure them control of the whole Shanhaikwan-Chinwangtao region.

The end of the New Year holiday brought considerable Japanese military activity in Manchuria, besides that at Shanhaikwan. Harbin reports that General Hirose has completed his concentrations on the east branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and since then has advanced eastward toward Pogranitchnaya, following an understanding with the Soviet Far Eastern command. Remnants of the guerrilla forces under Gen. Li Tu and Gen. Wang Te-lin are expected to cross into Soviet territory near Pogranitchnaya, after which traffic on the east branch of the railway can be restored.

Mukden reports the dispersing of 1200 guerrillas near Wanglungkiang rebels, North of Harbin a detachment of guerrillas boarded a Hulan-Hailun railway train disguised as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

BORAH TO TAKE STEP TO INFLATE WABBLY DOLLAR

Will Introduce Measure as Rider to Glass Banking Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Monetary problems confronting the United States made their first appearance on the floor of the Senate this session with announcement by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho that he expects shortly to propose a bill dealing with currency inflation. The subject may take a more definite form with discussion of the Glass banking bill, starting tomorrow. In the meantime, the question of inflation has become the chief topic of senatorial cloak-room conversation, revolving about the difficulties resulting to the United States from 32 other nations going off the gold standard.

Senator Borah precipitated the general discussion in connection with debate on the domestic allotment farm relief plan. The Idahoan argued that it will be impossible to do anything toward raising the price of domestic farm products till the country's monetary system is changed. He interrupted Senator John H. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama to make this observation yesterday, and for the next 30 minues half a dozen or more eager senators chimed in on the discussion of "reflation." The necessity of action to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar—or, conversely, to send up commodity prices—seemed to be agreed upon by all, but no specific proposal was made.

In informal discussion afterward, Senator Borah explained that he is preparing a bill, which may be introduced as a rider to the Glass banking bill. The two proposals which have attracted Senator Borah's attention are a sweeping increase in the country's currency, and the more drastic proposal to revalue the dollar at a lesser gold content.

The discussion coincided with a request from President Hoover for an appropriation of $150,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the proposed international monetary and economic conference.

Some of the comment on the money question follows:

Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas:

"Unless and until the dollar is deflated in line with the deflation of commodity values the deflation of wages, the deflation of income, the deflation of land values, I do not see how either the farmer or the debtor as a class is going to enter the market as a buyer."

Senator Marvel M. Logan (D.), Kentucky:

"If the money question is solved in some sane and sensible manner, so that there could be intelligent action by all countries, the price levels of wheat, cotton and other farm problems would settle themselves without any special legislation."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana:

"We shall either have to go off the gold standard or we shall have to remonetize silver. There is no other way."

Technocracy Found Sinister Symptom of Business Upset

Theories Not Supported by Facts, Says New Industrial Board Head

What is a technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has set out to discover. This is the ninth of a series of articles along these lines.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Theories of the technocrats that a new social system, "obeying only the absolute authority of the second law of thermodynamics and operating according to approved blueprints," must be worked out are not supported by facts and are significant at the present time chiefly as revealing, through the widespread discussion they have aroused, "the difficulties of mobilizing the social conscience and creative intelligence for the task of reconstruction," according to Dr. Virgil Jordan, internationally known authority on industrial and business affairs who was recently named president of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Mr. Jordan has for the past three years been economic adviser to the McGraw-Hill Company in connection with its 35 business publica-

Analyzes Technocracy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood & Underwood

DR. VIRGIL JORDAN

tions dealing with major branches of American industry.

The extensive publicity which the theories of the technocrats have received may have a constructive effect by drawing attention to some of the unsolved problems of control of the credit system and may lead to closer consideration of means for

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STATE'S CRY FOR ECONOMY REITERATED

Legislative Leaders Urge Cuts as Massachusetts General Court Meets

FISH SELECTED TO HEAD SENATE

Pleas for Tax Reduction Are High Notes of Opening of the 148th Session

The Great and General Court of Massachusetts was sworn in by Gov. Joseph B. Ely today, as the members convened for the Legislature's 148th session.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall was unopposed in his candidacy for a third term as Speaker of the House and Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline was chosen President of the Senate to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, who assumes the office of Lieutenant-Governor tomorrow.

At the party caucuses held prior to the legislative session, the Republicans elected Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree floor leader of the House and the Democrats reëlected Representative Leo M. Birmingham. In the Senate the Republicans elected Senator Charles A. Stevens of Lowell and the Democrats Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester.

Mr. Frank Bridgman, Clerk of the House, and Mr. Irving Hayden, Clerk of the Senate, were renamed.

Lively Caucus Held

The caucus was particularly lively in the House where the Republicans hold the whip-hand by a margin of 144 to 94. The Republican advantage in the Senate is on a ratio of 26 to 14.

According to custom, the two branches were called together by their senior members, Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield and Representative William P. Hickey of South Boston.

Acceptance addresses by the heads of both branches of the Legislature stressed the necessity of curtailing appropriations and reducing taxes by strict economy in government. In particular, the speakers criticized all attempts to expand governmental agencies unduly and hamper business by needless interference.

"For the last 50 years," Senator Fish stated, "we have been filling the statute books with hasty and ill-considered legislation, yielding to the clamor of organized minorities and increasing the tax burden by reckless extravagance. The last few years have seen a real effort to curb this type of legislation. Let us continue along this line with greater earnestness."

Minimum Expenditures

"As legislators we can best serve our State by countenancing no special appropriations whatsoever, by curtailing departmental expenditures to a minimum and by eliminating rather than increasing the ramifications of government and loosening some of the strings attached to industry."

The four immediate steps to economic freedom, in the opinion of Mr. Saltonstall, are to slash governmental costs to relieve the taxpayer, to tender immediate relief in some form to municipalities unable to finance themselves, to relieve municipalities of certain tasks now required of them, and to study plans to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of present economic ills.

State expenses, he declared, can be reduced by paring services or eliminating them. The State is no greater than its integral parts, he added, and its credit is good today because most of its municipalities are financially sound.

The House Speaker came out forcibly for reductions in the salaries of legislators.

WELFARE HEADS ASK MILLIONS IN FEDERAL RELIEF

Chicago Man Tells Senate Subcommittee $800,000,000 Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Welfare workers from the two most concentrated centers of the country, New York and Chicago told a Senate manufacturers' subcommittee today that local and state funds must be supplemented with millions of dollars of federal money if adequate relief for the unemployed is to be furnished this winter.

Mr. Henry L. Hopkins, chairman of the temporary relief organization of New York, said that tax sources in his State had reached the point where they cannot be increased much further and aid must come from the Federal Government. The possibilities of work relief have never been explored, Mr. Hopkins said, estimating that New York State could put 50,000 men to work within 30 days in park work, road grading and other public projects if it had the funds. He estimated that 500,000 families in the United States should have relief which are not getting it at present.

Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith, executive director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, estimated that between $50,000,000 and $80,000,000 in federal aid will be needed in 1933 for the prevention of physical suffering alone in Chicago and Cook County. He pointed to the necessity of planning relief on a long-time basis instead of appropriating funds bit by bit. For the whole country, he told the committee, approximately $800,000,000 of federal funds will be necessary.

"It's a terrific figure," he said, "but we are at war."

New York City, according to Mr. William Hodson, director of the Welfare Council of New York City, has been able to keep families from starving, but the standard thus far attained has been far from adequate. Between 70 and 75 per cent of the total funds, he said, have been used for food and practically all the remainder for clothing. He advocated that 60 per cent of the relief funds for the coming winter be provided by local governments and 40 per cent by the federal.

Ships Rush to Aid Of French Liner

CHERBOURG, France, Jan. 4 (AP)—The crack French liner L'Atlantique, serving in the South American run, was wrecked by fire of undetermined origin in the English Channel early today.

Most of the crew of about 170 were believed to have been rescued by the German steamer Ruhr after abandoning the liner, which carried no passengers and was en route to drydock at the Havre for the annual overhauling.

A military seaplane with two officers aboard left Cherbourg to fly over the burning craft to determine the status of salvage efforts and also to seek to learn if all the crew escaped.

The owners reported that the vessel carried only part of the normal crew of 240 when she left Bordeaux yesterday morning.

The minelayer Pollux and two tugs went out from Cherbourg and another powerful tug with suitable fire-fighting equipment from Brest, and two other tugs from Le Havre.

L'Atlantique is one of the largest and fastest French ships, ranking next to the Ile De France and designed to make the Bordeaux-Buenos Aires trip in 16 days.

DUBLIN'S ACTION ON DAIL FACES LEGAL CONTEST

Dissolution by de Valera Violates Constitution, Says Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Jan. 4—In the opinion of a high legal authority here, Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, has violated the Constitution on two counts in dissolving the Dail and proclaiming a general election. This declaration is now under consideration by Mr. de Valera's political opponents. What they can do about it is another matter. Strong legal as well as political arguments can be adduced both for letting the election proceed and taking action to have the dissolution set aside as irregular.

The facts are these: Article 24 of the Free State Constitution, under which dissolution of Parliament is reserved to a "representative of the Crown" ends as follows: "Provided that sessions of the Seanad Eirann (Irish Senate) shall not be concluded without its own consent."

When the dissolution was announced the Senate, though adjourned, was still in session to

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East Frontier Is Weak Point In Settlement of Versailles

Europe's political outlook has not grown worse, but people have come to understand it better. The veil has been rent. Unsolved problems have been bared. How can they be solved so that the peace of Europe and the world may be assured? Where can efforts be applied for change and improvement? Mr. Huddleston, in a series of six articles, of which this is the fourth, deals with this question, and concludes that the surest road to settlement is by way of revision.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It has already been said that the crucial point is in the East. Nothing is more significant than the reservations of the Locarno pacts. When these pacts were drawn up they were rightly hailed for what they contain. They assured peace, as far as it could be directly assured, between France and Germany; and they put the weight of British and Italian forces at the service of the violator of these specific pledges. They inaugurated—to employ, for once correctly, a well-worn phrase—a new era in Europe. Germany, on the strength of its signature, was admitted to the League of Nations.

Yet it is now necessary to consider what was left out of the Locarno pacts. Germany, while willing to regard the western frontiers as settled, was not so prepared to acknowledge the durability of the eastern frontiers. There was indeed a promise to arbitrate. Were Germany to attack Poland, it would put itself in the wrong. The immediate point, however, is that Germany does not consider, and has never pretended to consider, the eastern frontiers as fixed.

Danzig, which was made a free town for Poland's use as a port, though it is German, the Polish Corridor which cuts Germany in two and is a geographical anomaly, though doubtless it contains a majority of Polish inhabitants, and Upper Silesia which was awarded with its mineral wealth to Poland, though its population is mixed, with Germans predominating in some districts and Poles in others, are unquestionably the most dangerous regions; and with national passions running high on both sides of the border, it will hereafter require extraordinary tact to avert incidents or to deal with them sensibly if they arise.

It is impossible to say that peace has been made in Europe until a friendly agreement is reached as to these territories. Alsace is not really in dispute, and the Belgian territories of Eupen and Malmédy are not big enough bones of contention to produce strife. But every serious student of European affairs must recognize the gravity of the Germano-Polish territorial rivalry.

France linked itself with Poland, as with Belgium, as with the members of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia. When Russian troops attacked Poland, France sent its best generals to reorganize the Polish army. Despite the comprehensive character of the League of Nations, a new system

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Poet, Landlady and Decorated Flat Write Own Drama in English Court

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Has a tenant the right to decorate the walls and ceiling of a rented flat with verses from Shelley, Shakespeare and other poets?

That was the novel issue which Registrar Friend had to decide at Clerkenwell County Court recently when a civil service clerk with poetic tendencies was sued by a landlady to the extent of £6 15s. for the cost of repairs to the premises he occupied.

It was cited that on the wall in one of the rooms, painted in cobalt blue in large letters, were verses of Shelley's unnamed lyric:

Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory;
Odors, when sweet violets sicken,
Live within the sense they quicken.

Rose leaves, when the rose is dead,
Are heaped over the beloved's bed;
And so thy thoughts, when thou art gone,
Love itself shall slumber on.

In a back room was another inscription, and in a third room was an extract from Shakespeare's "Macbeth":

"Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care."

On each of the four doors of the flat was the Latin name given to the room by the clerk. The four words were refectorium, scriptorium, dormitorium, and coquena—the last word applying to the kitchenette.

The landlady lost her case. The judgment indicated there was no willful damage and there was nothing wrong in what the tenant did. His action may have been eccentric and curious, but he had no intention to irritate the landlady. Moreover, it was cited on behalf of the clerk that the charlady of the flat appreciated the Shelley poetry.

The court took the line that the man has exercised his aesthetic rights. The verses were comparable to a picture on the wall, or if a tenant decided to change the wall paper for paper of some astounding futuristic design. If the wall were damaged by a picture nail or the wall paper became faded the landlady could not claim against the tenant for willful damage.

FRENCH ENVOY TO ITALY

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—M. Henry de Jouvenel, who has served as French delegate to the League of Nations, yesterday was appointed Ambassador to Italy. Premier Mussolini's Government already has signified that he will be acceptable.

NORTH DAKOTA HOUSE ELECTS WOMAN SPEAKER

State Control Held by Nonpartisan League for Second Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 4—For the first time in the history of North Dakota, a woman, Mrs. Minnie Craig (R.) of Esmond, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday. Mrs. Craig, veteran legislator and Republican national committeewoman for the State from 1928 to 1932, was chosen unanimously after Mr. J. M. Thompson (D.) gained only a few votes.

For the second time in the State's history, the assumption of command of the State Government by the Nonpartisan League took place when Mr. William Langer was inaugurated Governor, succeeding Mr. George F. Shafer (R.), who has held the office for the last four years.

Mr. Langer is accompanied into office by a complete roster of Nonpartisans. Not only does the organization hold all state offices, but has overwhelming control of both branches of the Legislature, which convened yesterday.

The league today is far differently constituted than in 1917, when it first gained control of the State and launched its program of state ownership and state financing.

Perhaps overshadowing, for the moment, the question of the Nonpartisan League's policies are two issues to come before the Legislature—proposed repeal of the state prohibition laws, and the far-reaching program of tax reduction proposed by the North Dakota Taxpayers' Association. The taxpayer group, organized about a year ago, has shown its power, through initiated laws approved by the voters, in a sweeping program of tax reductions.

Now the taxpayers' organization proposes to eliminate nine departments of state government by legislative action and has many other specific proposals for reduction of governmental expense.

The North Dakota Farmers' Union and the North Dakota Farmers' Holiday Association also will be before the Legislature demanding tax reform and other laws.

The prohibition issue finds the dry forces, the Anti-Saloon League, W. C. T. U. and many church organizations lining up to keep the State free from the liquor traffic, following the repeal of the State's constitutional prohibitory clause, at the November election.

POOR MAN FOUND BEST CUSTOMER OF THE FARMERS

Spends $33.50 Out of $100 for Food Against Millionaire's 20 Cents

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Another reason for the farmer's plight has just been unearthed—he has too many wealthy customers.

Turning the spotlight on this seemingly paradoxical situation, the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association has found that wealthy customers are poor customers, judged from the farmer's standpoint, while customers with small incomes are the best.

Figures presented by the State Agricultural Legislative Committee show that the man earning $1000 a year or less spends $33.50 for food out of every $100. The man whose income ranges from $3000 to $5000 annually spends only $14.80 out of each $100, while the millionaire, with an income ranging from $500,000 a year upward, expends only 20 cents out of each $100 to supply his table.

While the man of wealth spends more, as an individual, for food, the greater his wealth the less the return to the farmer. In other words, the same wealth distributed among a dozen families would bring approximately 12 times the demand for farm produce.

The analysis, it is declared, furnished an interesting commentary on the vital effect of the distribution of wealth in the United States—and throughout the world, for that matter—on farm markets. Concentration of national wealth in a comparatively few hands was one of the tendencies of the war and post-war boom periods.

If the present business slump serves, to some extent, to lessen this concentration of wealth, it will at least be of benefit to American agriculture, hard as it may be on one-time millionaires, the committee declares.

House Party Opens For Oxford Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 4—Discussions of "a new spiritual and religious awakening" are going on here under the auspices of the First Century Christian Fellowship—otherwise known as the Oxford Group—which is based on the idea that "individuals, by entirely consecrating their lives, can be led by the spirit of God in all things."

The meeting, which is called a 10-day house party, opened last night with an attendance of about 100 persons, the Rev. Samuel M. Shoemaker Jr., rector, Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City, presiding. Dr. Shoemaker was recently released from his church for six months to devote his attention to the Oxford Group movement, which was organized by the Rev. Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, and spread so rapidly when it was introduced into Oxford University that it became known by the name of that institution.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 8 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Saving Law of Love." The lecturer, Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

New York Legislature Meeting Facing Demands For Reduction in Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4—The 156th Legislature convened here today face to face with the necessity of raising at least $1,000,000 in new state revenues and with the demand by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his first message to the lawmekers that revolutionary reforms, including the reorganization of all local governments, must be effected as a major step in the reduction of the operating costs of government. The latter move has been fought for years by the Republicans, who control most of the up-State municipalities, and Tammany, which dominates New York City government.

Governor Lehman's message, which he read to the assembled bodies, was expressive both of his practical insight as a banker and business man and his strong sense of responsibility in matters pertaining to social welfare as a man who has bestowed far-reaching benefits in this field.

As in his inaugural message, the new Governor stressed the necessity for legislation that would make funds for relief available "concurrently by cities, counties and the State with the substantial assistance of the Federal Government." The strain on state local and private resources has reached its limit, he declared, and the State was "forced now to look to Washington for assistance."

"The new Federal Administration also is definitely committed to the policy that the Federal Government has the ultimate responsibility for the continued promotion of the public welfare and for the relief of unemployment distress," he continued

REVISION URGED OF ZONING AND PLANNING LAWS

Special Board in Report to Legislature Submits Three Measures

Revision of municipal planning and zoning laws along lines which would impose no added burden of expense upon municipal treasuries but would utilize annual appropriations more effectively is the proposal made today by the Special Commission on Laws Relating to Zoning, Town Planning and Billboards, appointed at the last session of the Legislature.

Three bills filed at the opening session of the General Court accompany the first of two reports to be made by the commission and is confined to town planning and zoning problems. The second report, to be filed within a few weeks, will be devoted to billboards.

The commission would "force nothing on any community" but recommends "an act to promote more economical and orderly development of the Commonwealth through the establishment of an unpaid state planning commission, of seven members" and abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division. This newly organized body, under terms of the plan, would take over many of the activities of other state departments as well as that of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

In consolidating various departmental activities, the commission seeks revocation of a number of current appropriations and application of "smaller appropriations to more efficient uses."

Clarification of municipal acts would be accomplished along three lines—first, so that executive bodies concerned with municipal planning and zoning shall know more specifically their responsibilities; secondly, to give additional powers to certain executive bodies, and finally, to prevent overlapping responsibility and promote a maximum of economy.

Assuming that towns and cities of Massachusetts will grow, regardless of conditions, the commission's task was to discover if this growth "cannot be planned so as to effect a maximum development over a given period."

"It is generally believed," the commission continued, "that good city and town planning is certainly reflected in greater taxable values and in lower tax rates."

With regard to municipal planning, the commission's recommendations are arranged so that a community which has a planning board at present would not be required to change its present order. Communities without planning boards would be provided with the machinery in municipalities of more than 5000 population. The present law specifies 10,000 population.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Medals Depict Civic Activities Of Washington

Pinnacles of George Washington's career, other than his military achievements, are depicted on a series of four bronze medals struck off at the request of Congress in 1899, a set of which now is in the possession of Mr. Elmer W. Woodside of Cambridge.

According to information Mr. Woodside has obtained, the medals were the only ones ever struck off under congressional order for private purposes. He said these were produced at the Philadelphia mint for the Washington Monument Association to be sold to gain money for a Washington memorial at Alexandria, Va., which culminated in the dedication of the Washington Masonic National Memorial in May, 1932.

Alexandria has become an important location in Masonic circles, for it was there that the first President became Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22. In addition, a vast collection of Washington Masonic relics are retained there.

Three of the medals depict phases in Washington's life which were publicized greatly during the national Washington bicentennial observance which has just ended. Washington's prowess as a farmer and cultivator of trees has been brought to the attention of the American public through the planting of whole forests in his name. His Masonic relations were brought to the fore through the dedication of the Masonic Memorial. His fame as a surveyor has been dwelt upon for years. His membership in the Friendship Fire Company, as shown on the fourth medal, is not as well known.

WORLD FAIR DRAWS IRISH FREE STATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—News that the Irish Free State will participate in A Century of Progress, the Chicago world fair next summer, was received yesterday by the exposition.

The Irish Free State is the seventeenth government officially to signify its intention to be represented in the fair. The other nations are: Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Turkey, Egypt and Morocco.

INTERNATIONAL SHOE COMPANY

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—International Shoe Company notified Stock Exchange of proposed change in capital represented by outstanding common stock to $56,400,000, from $75,200,000.

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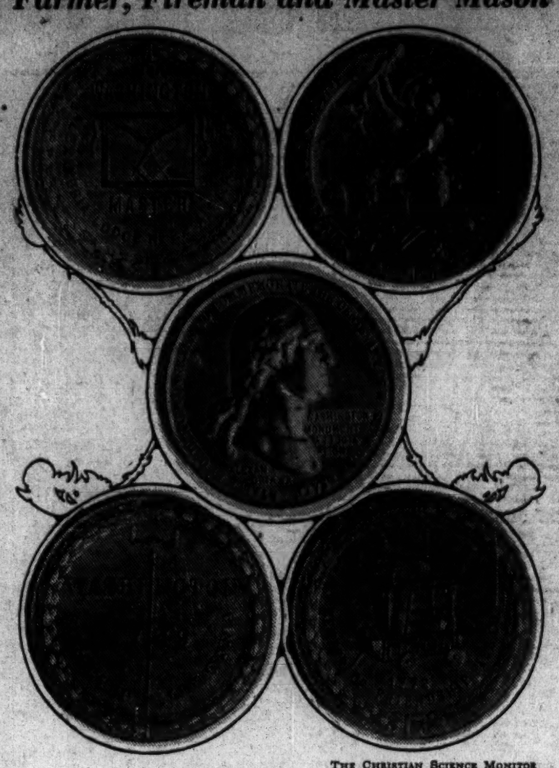

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Washington Medals Owned by Elmer W. Woodside, Cambridge, Mass.

Maine to Continue To Cut Valuations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 4—Maine has started to deflate her state valuation, and according to a statement by Mr. Frank H. Holley, State Assessor, the deflation may be expected to be progressive over a period of years.

The biennial revaluation, which will be the basis for computing state taxes for the years 1933-34, has just been completed. As forecast by Mr. Holley some time ago, it shows a decrease for the first time in the century. The total taxable wealth of the State is now valued at $696,466,849, as compared with a valuation of $757,289,579 for the years 1931-32. The decrease will mean about $1,250,000 in taxes during the next two years, provided the rates for state and county tax and for the forestry district (fire protection) tax remain as they now are.

The reduced valuation was brought about, he said, by making substantial reductions in the valuation of farm livestock and of wild lands; by making reductions in some towns and cities, which were apparently overvalued, and by a spreading of some reduction into practically every town and city in the State. At the same time, valuations were increased in the city of South Portland and in 14 towns.

Boston Art Notes

Boys and Girls Bookshop

Water colors by two New York painters are seen for the first time in Boston at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. Both of them are women.

Miss Georgina Klitgaard has her own way of handling aquarelle, combining the grace of well-turned lines with the transparent tones of the pigment wash. There are few artists who maintain the appropriate balance between these two forms. Miss Klitgaard achieves a perfect blend so that we are not too aware of either the one or the other. Here there are several still-life subjects in which she treats flowers with tender grace and with appreciation of their delicate characteristics in texture and shape. Miss Klitgaard uses different values of gray to achieve expressive effects, too. Her sensitiveness is akin to that of the Far-Eastern flower painters.

Miss Barbara Latham imparts the same gentle tone to her pictures, though with more ingenuousness. Her subjects are quite unsophisticated and she portrays them with the simplicity they demand. Tulips, cabbage, sea shells, a crab, a casserole filled with fruit—these indicate her modestly chosen and modestly painted subjects. Miss Latham has a perceptive eye for catching the salient characteristics of her models. Somehow they carry a touching poetry. She retains the same simplicity in landscape subjects.

Both artists are unpretentious craftswomen who find in modest episodes worthy material for paint. The sophistications rife have not upset or unbalanced their visions. For them painting is an enjoyable activity. D. A.

Amusements

BOSTON

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COUNCIL PRESIDENCY ENTERS DEADLOCK

Two ballots for the position of president of the Boston City Council yesterday resulted in a deadlock and the council adjourned at the conclusion of the second. Mr. Joseph McGrath of Ward 13 and Mr. Israel Ruby of Ward 14 were in the lead.

The contest for head of the council this year is said to be more coveted than usual because of the possibility of Mayor James M. Curley accepting a federal appointment following the change of the national administration in Washington in March. Voting will be resumed with the convening of the council next Monday, it was said.

ONE CENT REDUCTION IN 'GAS' ANNOUNCED

Major gasoline companies doing business in New England, including the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Jenney Manufacturing Company, have announced a 1-cent reduction in gasoline prices effective immediately. This reduction follows the move of the Sinclair Oil Company.

This cut brings the price of gasoline in the Greater Boston area down to 15½ cents a gallon, including the 4-cent tax. The Sinclair cut affects practically its entire area east of the Rocky Mountains. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Pure Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of Ohio also have reduced their prices.

Economy in Boston Schools Proposed

Definite economy in operation will be the principal move of the Boston School Committee during 1933, Mr. William A. Reilly, chairman, declared last night in a meeting at 15 Beacon Street, at which he was unanimously reelected. Mr. Maurice J. Tobin was elected treasurer but resigned in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon, who was chosen unanimously.

At the meeting it was announced that a conference would be held on Friday between the school committee representatives of the four Boston organizations which have requested sharp reductions in school expenditures. Way and means of further economy will be considered.

Mr. Reilly, in his acceptance speech, said that "economy has been the study and objective of the school committee for the past two years and we have retrenched where and whenever possible. What the future holds, no one knows. . . Through the efforts of all we were able in the past year to seek $2,978,871 less than the levy in 1931. In addition to this the school department, through its teachers and others, contributed $680,000 from salaries."

Music

Tuesday Symphony

For the second program in his series of Tuesday afternoon classes in adult musical education, given yesterday in Symphony Hall, Dr. Koussevitzky had selected the following orchestral masterpieces: Handel, Concerto Grosso in D minor, op. 6, No. 10; Mozart, Symphony in G minor; Schubert, Symphony in C major.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, at the top of its form, played superlatively. The performance of the Handel was particularly eloquent. For Mozart the conductor employed a reduced orchestra, built up on the basis of six doublebasses. This enhanced the values of the score, which, except for a tendency to meticulousness in the first movement, was finely articulated.

The audience, which was large, nevertheless left some seats vacant; which seems a pity, since this series offers an unsurpassable realization of the history of symphonic music. L. A. S.

MOTOR REGISTRATION IS BELOW LAST YEAR

Automobile registrations for 1933 issued up to Jan. 1 are expected to fall 5 per cent below the 492,000 plates issued in the corresponding period last year, according to estimates made by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, based upon incomplete returns from all registration stations. No heavy demand is expected until April 1, when many drivers will take their cars out of storage.

EVENTS TONIGHT

B. U. School of Religious Education and Social Service: New Year party, Fox Hall, Beacon Hill, 8.

Mechanics Building: Boston Poultry Show, until 10, through Jan. 5.

Boston Society of Natural History: Meeting, talk, "A Naturalist's Travels in Australia," by Dr. J. P. Darlington, 234 Berkeley Street, 8.

Women's Republic Club: Address, "Realties of Washington," by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Land of Smiles," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Le Bal," film. At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Music

Jordan Hall—Marion Selee, contralto, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

D. A. R. Paul Revere Chapter: Afternoon reception, Hotel Statler.

Harvard Woman's Club: Meeting and entertainment program, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Women's Republican Club: Talk on "Current Event Topics," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. George Garland, tenor, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Cat Club: Annual show, Horticultural Hall, through Friday, all day.

Mechanics Building: Boston Poultry Show, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Jan. 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Bal," film. At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands Engravings of the 15th century; Etchings by Whistler; Prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of museum collection of ancient Peruvian textiles.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaws" at art.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water color portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Group show by member of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 12.

Scherer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes in oils by Albert L. Leake. Landscapes by Mary Amory Greene. Through Jan. 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Prescott M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

For further events see Tuesday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possible light occasional rain; slightly warmer tonight; colder Thursday; moderate southwest or west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 42.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably light rain in south and light rain changing to snow flurries in north portion tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; colder Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with light rain; warmer tonight; colder Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to west winds and overcast weather, probably occasional light rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	50	Montreal	38	36
Bismarck	16	16	Nantucket	48	50
Boston	48	48	New Orleans	52	62
Buffalo	42	44	New York	44	50
Calgary	-2	8	Norfolk, Va.	54	62
Charleston	60	62	North Platte	24	42
Chicago	36	44	Philadelphia	44	50
Cincinnati	48	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	64
Denver	36	42	Pittsburgh	42	48
Eastport, Me.	34	40	Portland, Me.	32	40
Hatteras	56	62	Raleigh	54	66
Honolulu, T.H.	74	78	St. Louis	44	56
7 p. m. Jan. 3	70	.	St. Paul	14	36
Helena, Mont.	32	32	Salt Lake City	26	40
Huron, S. D.	16	34	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	60	60	Santa Fe, N.M.	20	38
Kansas City	36	50	Seattle	50	50
Key West	68	76	Tampa	68	76
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	38	54
Memphis	54	58	Wichita, Kan.	30	42
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	8	12

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 4. B—Maximum Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 5:43 p. m. Thursday 6:05 a. m. Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

Amusements

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THURS. EVE.—"THE SHADOW of the GLEN" and "THE PLAYBOY of the WESTERN WORLD," by J. M. Synge.

FRI. EVE.—"AUTUMN FIRE"

SAT. MAT.—"THE NEW GOSSOON"

SAT. EVE.—"JUNO and the PAYCOCK" by Sean O'Casey.

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av. Evgs. $1 to $2.50; Thurs. Mat. 50c to $1.50; Sat. Mats. 75c to $2, plus tax. Mats. 2:30.

ANOTHER LANGUAGE

GLENN ANDERS, DOROTHY STICKNEY, MARGARET WYCHERLY, JOHN BEAL.

SHUBERT Thea., 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wd., Sa. 2:40

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BYRD OFFERS HIS JOB IN NAVY FOR PENSION REPEAL

Says Pay for Disability Not Caused by Service Is Not Justified

Declaring he has never been on the pension list of the Government, but that he is a member of the navy subject to call, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the National Economy League, offers to give up his "status in the navy, and all that goes with it," if the American Legion will favor repeal of the law granting pensions to veterans of all our wars who received no injury or disability from war service.

This was the Admiral's answer to criticism offered in both the national House and the Senate yesterday to the effect that he was receiving $4200 annual retirement pay from the Government while acting for the National Economy League.

The law, the repeal of which he seeks, was termed by the Admiral un-American. It allows, he continued, a pension to a veteran for injury and sickness that may occur now, 15 years after the war, that had nothing to do with the war. The immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus is of small importance, he asserted, compared to this civil life disability allowance cost.

Admiral Byrd Assailed For Stand on Pensions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Because Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd draws $4200 annual retirement pay from the Government, and at the same time is associated with the National Economy League, which is working for a big reduction in payments to veterans, the famed aerial explorer received some stern criticism yesterday in both House and Senate.

Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana, outspoken foe of decreasing the billion-dollar annual bill for veterans' relief, asserted that "to be entirely sincere" the aviator should return his annuity to the Treasury.

Defenders were prompt to arise in each branch, Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.), Virginia, of Admiral Byrd's home State, telling his colleagues that the explorer's "whole career has been unselfishly, patriotically and indomitably devoted to his country since he entered the Naval Academy in 1908."

Milks Cows, Does Chores Then to Mayor's Chair

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—Mr. Sumner W. Watson arose long before daybreak this morning, aroused enough of his seven children to help him milk the cows and do the other farm chores, then drove the family car to City Hall, where he was inaugurated Mayor of Rochester.

Rochester's new Mayor is a real "dirt farmer," a Democrat, and resides in a 125-year-old farmhouse occupied by his father and his grandfather before him. He is the city's nineteenth Mayor and succeeds Mr. Louis H. McDuffee, Republican, who completed his fourth term.

New Hampshire Electors Cast Votes for Hoover

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—New Hampshire's presidential electors met at the council chambers today and cast four votes for Herbert Hoover.

The ceremony marked the official expression of New Hampshire voters who gave a majority to Hoover in the presidential election.

The four electoral votes will be sent to Washington later in the day by registered mail to save the expense of a special messenger.

McKNIGHT CASE COMES UP

The case of Mr. Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the closed Medford Trust Company, and of 10 defendents now facing indictment because of their connection with the closed Industrial Bank & Trust Company was brought up before Judge Frederic B. Greenhagle yesterday in the Suffolk Superior Court. In the case of Mr. John T. Hull, director of the securties division of the Public Utilities Department and Mr. Andrew Jensen Jr., a jury trial was waived and Judge Greenhalge made a finding of not guilty.

Budget Slashes Urged by Mayors In Massachusetts

Economy continued to be the keynote sounded by the mayors as they formally launched the 1933 municipal season in inaugural ceremonies yesterday. Mayor John H. Burke of Medford recommended a budget $413,283 less than that of 1932. Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford lopped $619,345 from the 1932 budget in his recommendations and Mayor Robert A. Perkins of Melrose advocated drastic cuts.

Mayor Ashley began his twenty-ninth year as New Bedford's Mayor. Curtailments recommended by the Mayor include a 10 per cent reduction for each city department, with the method of enforcing the cut left to the department head. With a total loss in income of $655,039 for 1932, and an increase in expenses estimated at $203,878, the Mayor discussed the necessity for changes in the municipal finance laws to permit cities to function properly in times of falling revenues.

Mayor Burke's proposed $413,283 reduction was made despite his advocacy of a new City Hall on the Medford Common, for which he would appropriate $201,600, to be secured by a bond issue and taxation. Among the Mayor's recommendations, all of which have been passed by the Finance Committee, was one calling on employees of City Hall and the highway, sewer, water and cemetery departments to take one day off a week without pay; another calling on policemen and firemen to take 36 days off without pay in the year, and a third calling on school-teachers to take days off at their own expense.

Declaring the wisdom of cutting salaries of city employees to be a debatable question, Mayor Perkins said as soon as the feasability of making the cuts was revealed, he would approve such action. The oath was administered to the Mayor and 11 aldermen at the informal inaugural exercises for the incoming government of Melrose. Taunton elected Mr. Frederick B. White president of the city council and chose other city officers.

House Deadlock Delays Inaugural In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4—Official dignity, in the person of Gov. Theodore F. Green, was relegated to the background as inaugural ceremonies deferred to a State House of Representatives in deadlock yesterday for more than six hours over the election of a Speaker. After nine ballots, Mr. William E. Reddy, Democrat, emerged victorious.

The election of Speaker, generally a brief prefaee to the gubernatorial inauguration, was sent into a deadlock by irate Mr. Benjamin Cianciarulo, Republican, who declared the Speakership had been promised to him. He voted Democratic and held the house in a tie—50 votes for Mr. Reddy and 50 for Mr. Roy Rawlins, Republican—until on the ninth ballot some unidentified Republican voted Democratic.

In the meantime the Governor and his staff and justices of the State Supreme Court fidgeted in the background; papers, confident the gubernatorial speech had been given, appeared on the street with its release, and the 17-gun salute to the Chief Executive was silent until 7 o'clock.

When the allegedly unprecedented tangle in the House was straightened out, the Governor made a brief speech from a manuscript he had been hopefully crumpling in his hand throughout the afternoon. His message included recommendations for a $3,000,000 appropriation for unemployment relief, to be raised in part by an additional 1 per cent tax on the gross earnings of public utilities and in part by diversion of all proceeds of the State's 2 cents a gallon gasoline tax; an old age pension law and legislation permitting local savings banks to become members of the Federal Home Loan Bank. An amendment to the Constitution to correct the "rotten borough" system of representation was proposed.

The Democratic Administration that took office today is the first in 10 years. The House has 51 Republicans and 49 Democrats. The Senate, regardless of the Democratic strength in election of the Governor and other offices, remains Republican, 27 to 15.

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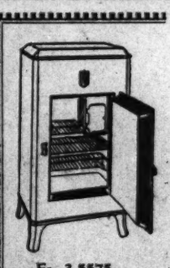

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MEXICO STARTS NEW YEAR WITH GOOD PROSPECTS

Rodriguez Gets Government Into High Gear and Economies Are Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Although but four months in office, President Rodriguez has thrown the Mexican Federal Government into high gear and has established a record of accomplishments in that brief period. Opening of the new year saw an altered cabinet front carrying with it considerable economies.

Señor Rodrigues became Mexico's forty-third President on Sept. 4, with the title of Constitutional Substitute Executive, to fill the incompleted term of Señor Pascual Ortiz Rubio, which terminates in 1934. The new President embarked on a vigorous constructive program and has flooded the federal legislatures with proposed measures and requests for amplified executive powers which have been granted in almost every case.

Two major problems faced the youthful chief executive when he assumed office—the religious question and agrarianism. The religious issue came to a climax perhaps sooner than he anticipated when the Vatican issued its "Acerba Animi" Encyclical. The President refused to accept the insinuations in the Pope's document, and when the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, sided against the Mexican Government, Señor Rodriguez had him deported.

Making a frontal attack on one of the country's paramount questions, he proceeded to end the argument being waged as to the interpretation of the Agrarian Law to mean "individual distribution of the 'ejido,'" an "ejido" being a land grant. The law had been interpreted by the lefts to be a "communal distribution of the 'ejido.'"

On Jan. 1 the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor disappeared by presidential decree and with it went the Federal Comptrollers Department planned after the same body in the United States. The latter's duties are now being performed by the Treasury Department eliminating much duplication of work at a saving of about $1,000,000 a year. The President made the Department of Labor autonomous and directly a dependent of the Federal Executive.

Effective Jan 1 some subdivisions from the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor were transferred to the newly created Department of Economics, while others, such as the insurance section came under the authority of the Department of Treasury.

Working well with the Department of Treasury and its chief, Señor Alberto J. Pani, the President is determined to have a balanced budget during the coming year. Figures submitted to Congress show that if his program is accepted, the year 1933 will result in a surplus of approximately $10,000,000.

TORONTO PRINTERS DEFER SHORT WEEK

TORONTO, Jan. 3 (AP)—The five-day week in the Toronto printing trade which was to become effective today is suspended, temporarily at least, says Mr. John Kelly, secretary of the Typographical Union.

He said there is a misunderstanding among employers and that the plan has been interpreted as a breach of contract. He said the union therefore postponed operation until further notice. Mr. Kelly explained the members still have the privilege of working whatever number of days they desire. "This is up to the individuals," he said, "and not a union order."

DR. SEWARD LEAVES ESTATE TO VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4—Dr. Walter M. Seward of Brunswick County left his entire estate, valued at approximately $250,000, to the University of Virginia, it has been learned here.

Under the terms of his will, the lands and personal property bequeathed to the university will be used for "practical demonstrations in the art of forestry," and "toward the maintenance and upbuilding of the school of forestry at the university."

The handling of the rest of the estate is left entirely to the judgment of the university.

ARGENTINA SELECTS MISSION TO ENGLAND

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 4 (By U. P.)—Personnel of the Argentine mission which will go to London to repay the visit made to this country by the Prince of Wales and which also will discuss new trade agreements between the two countries was announced by presidential decree Dec. 29.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN TOLD TO KEEP ACTIVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—A rallying call to Republican women to take an active interest in the political problems facing the country was issued Dec. 30 by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, together with the announcement of the twelfth anniversary luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club at the Hotel Waldorf, Jan. 21, and a dinner of the national council of the club that evening in the clubhouse.

"When the Republican Party goes out of power in our national government on March 4," Miss Chittenden said, "Republican men and women will be faced with the responsibility of the minority party for fair, intelligent, and progressive criticism. Our country is conducted on the theory of the two-party system of government, one party responsible for the administration of government, and the other for representing an alert, constructive critical opinion which will be a guide to the party in power."

Railroads Seek 'Equality' With Canal Shipping

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—A demand that the transcontinental railroads be placed "upon an equality" with the steamships using the Panama Canal, in order that they may be more able to compete successfully with the canal for transcontinental traffic, was announced today by Mr. Paul Shoup, vice-chairman of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in behalf of the transcontinental lines. The demand was made in a statement supplementing the recommendations of the Association of Railway Executives which have been filed with the National Transportation Committee, or Coolidge committee, as the group is also known.

To accomplish their purpose, the transcontinental roads ask that the Interstate Commerce Act be amended so as to relax somewhat the control which the commission now exercises over transcontinental rail rates while transcontinental water rates are entirely unregulated, according to the statement.

Hitherto, it is said, the commission has prevented the railroads from making competing rates for transcontinental traffic on the theory that these rates are not "reasonably compensatory." It is this policy to which the railroads object. They hold, according to the statement, that they ought to be allowed to determine themselves what is compensatory and what is not, and that this policy has practically robbed them of much of their transcontinental business by placing them under unequal conditions with the canal in bidding for competitive business.

At the same time the railroads ask that the steamship lines be brought under public regulation coordinated with that of the rail carriers, so that each may be assured earnings necessary to a satisfactory service.

Mr. Shoup contends that a great part of the transcontinental traffic, aside from perishables, developed by the western railroads through adequate service and satisfactory rates before the Panama Canal was an active competitor, has been taken away from them under a policy that does not permit them to meet the canal competition on equal terms.

SAINT JOHN PIER MEN AGREE TO WAGE CUT

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Labor Department has been advised of the settlement of the wage dispute between Saint John, N. B., longshoremen and shipping companies, on the basis of a 10 per cent reduction.

The dispute included not only longshoremen, but also ship liners. A board of conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labor recently presented majority and minority reports, the former recommended wage reductions. The settlement which the department has been informed of, follows along the lines of a compromise suggested prior to the appointment of the conciliation board, it is stated.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN CONSULAR POSTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The State Department announced the following changes Dec. 30 in the foreign service: Mr. George M. Graves of Bennington, Vt., vice-consul at Hankow, China, and now in the United States, assigned for duty in the legation at San Salvador, El Salvador, as foreign service officer pending confirmation as a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States, when he will be designated third secretary of legation there; Mr. Milton Patterson Thompson of Chattanooga, Tenn. vice-consul at Mexico City, and now in the United States, assigned vice-consul at Ottawa, Canada.

PITTSBURGH BUDGET CUTS SAFETY STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4—More than 200 police and firemen have been dismissed, pensioned or demoted in one of the most extensive shakeups in the history of the Department of Public Safety here to meet the reduced appropriations in the new 1933 city budget, which was signed by Mayor Charles H. Kline on Saturday.

'Just Fancy,' One Says, 'Meeting You Here'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GROUP OF ORIGINAL WORLD WAR BIRDS ORGANIZED LAST YEAR AT MIAMI

MIAMI TO GREET FLIERS WHO SAW COMBAT SERVICE

Will Entertain Unique Club at All-American Air Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 4—The World War Birds are migrating to Miami for their annual reunion during the All-American Air Meet being held here Jan. 5 to 7. This unique organization originated at Miami last year during the air meet when 108 men of all nationalities who had actually flown over the lines during the World War, met here and became the nucleus of a world-wide organization.

Since Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, there have been numerous veterans organizations formed throughout the United States and in various other countries which participated in the World War. Here in the United States there have been numerous "Flying Clubs" and a few "Flying Posts" of the American Legion, but until January, 1932, when the World War Birds organized at Miami, Fla., there had been no attempts made to band together the men of all nations participating in the armed forces who actually flew over the lines.

The idea of getting together the flyers of all nations was originated by Mr. Lewis Sevier, formerly connected with the aviation department of the city of Miami, who with the help of Mr. Andrew Heermance, director of aviation for this city, made possible the first reunion of World War Birds.

Plans have been made by the city for the entertainment of the War Birds during their stay. Many unusual experiences are being related through the contacts made by these men in Miami. There are strange meetings between friends who formerly were war-time enemies. Lieut. Frederick J. Sargent, formerly of the Royal British Air Forces, met Lieut. Fred Holterhoff of the late Imperial German Air Force. Capt. Valdimir Pectalieff of the late Imperial Russian Air Force met Capt. John Hvizalek-Vallez of the late Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Air Force; Commander Paolo Sbernadori, air attaché to the Royal Italian Embassy, exchanged signatures with Lieut. "Tony" Skislewicz and they found they had flown against each other.

Officers of the organization are: President, Lieut.-Col. William G. Schauffler Jr., A. C. R.; first vice-president, Lieut. L. C. Simon, A. C., retired; second vice-president, Maj. Chester A. Snow Jr., A. C. R.; secretary, Lieut. Anton Skislewicz.

Air Over Miami Vibrant With Humming of Planes

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 4 (AP)—Noses of more than 160 airplanes and the Navy's huge airship, Akron, were pointed toward Miami yeste day to converge here today and Thursday for the All-American air races.

Meanwhile, 68 planes from the army field at Langley, Va., were en route here, stopping at Savannah, Ga., last night. The army fliers are centering upon Miami in one of a series of observation and training trips.

Fifteen planes of the Ninth Army Observation Squadron left Mitchel Field today to participate in the air meet and to take a month's gunnery practice at Chapman Field, new army base here.

Twenty-two civilian planes left the Aviation Country Club field at Hicksville, N. Y., on the first leg of the second annual amateur air pilots' winter cruise to Florida.

Meanwhile Marine Corps planes from Quantico, Va., Washington, D. C., and Nicaragua were scheduled to arrive here in the next two days for a general reunion.

'Red' Threat Cited To Soviet Forces

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Grand Duke Cyril, claimant to the throne of the Tsars, has issued an appeal to the Soviet army and navy to stand ready to deliver Russia from the Communists which, he said, could be accomplished only with their aid.

"The national conscience gaining strength in Russia is a sign of early deliverance." His appeal read, "National sentiment has deeply penetrated the army and navy which still bear the name of reds. They form the sole Russian force able to save Russia from Communist invasion, disintegration and oppression."

The Grand Duke said he was appealing to the Russian army because he believes that the military forces in Russia are gaining the upper hand and also that recent events indicate Communism is crumbling. Viewing the end of the Five-Year Plan, he said he believes the scheme has been a failure because, "it has provided factories but failed to provide food for the people."

Rail Men Help Family Found in Freight Car

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Railroad men of the extensive Potomac freight yards, between this city and Alexandria, Va., clearing point between the north and south, are happy in having contributed to the welfare of a family of four found Dec. 30 in a freight car in which they had traveled 1500 miles undiscovered from New Orleans.

Found by a railway policeman the family, a man, wife and two boys, 2 and 3 years old, were taken to the yard superintendent's office. The man said he was on his way to New Haven, Conn., where he had been promised a job by a motor company. The yard men chipped in $25, and the family was brought here, placed on a bus for New Haven and given the balance of the money left after purchasing their tickets.

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DEMOCRATS PAID OUT $1,638,177 FOR PRESIDENCY

Baruch Leads Contributors With $40,000 of Fund of $1,708,507 Received

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—To win the greatest victory in its history the Democratic Party spent $1,638,177, according to reports of party expenditures in the recent campaign received by the clerk of the House today. The Republican report has not been received.

This was the sum expended to elect the Roosevelt-Garner ticket in the presidential campaign. Receipts totaled $1,708,507, but unpaid obligations of $839,385 leaves the National Committee with a debt of $769,055, or about $70,000 less than it owed when it began the campaign.

The total cost of victory was relatively small. By contrast the Democrats spent $7,152,511 in their unsuccessful attempt to elect Mr. Alfred E. Smith in 1928, while the Republicans in that year spent $9,433,604. It was, however, almost twice the $903,908 which was spent in 1924 in an effort to elect Mr. John W. Davis.

Largest party contributor, according to the report, was Mr. Bernard M. Baruch of New York, who helped the party to the extent of $40,000. Mr. Vincent Astor and Mr. W. H. Woodin, both of New York, gave $35,000 each. Other large contributions were as follows: William Randolph Hearst, $25,000; John J. Raskob, $25,000; Peter Gerry, Providence, R. I., $22,000; Morton L. Schwartz, $20,000; James W. Gerard of New York, $17,523; Joseph P. Kennedy, New York, $15,000; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, $15,100; M. L. Benedum of Pittsburgh, $15,200, and Pierre S. du Pont, New York, $14,500.

Expenditures of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee totaled $38,487. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch was also the major contributor to this fund, having provided them with $13,000 out of total receipts of $40,218. The Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee received $61,492 and spent $61,394.

Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus almost alone supported the Roosevelt Business and Professional League, contributing $28,000 out of total receipts of $56,485. Other contributions were for small amounts.

Report of the Anti-Saloon League of America expenditures in the campaign, money largely spent for electing dry members of Congress, showed total receipts of $23,626. The only contribution of size was $1000 received from Mrs. L. A. Frothingham of Boston.

Most significant in the reports received was the extent to which the Democratic National Committee financed the activities of the National Progressive League, which supported the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

The eastern branch of the league received from this source $5500 of total receipts of $6598. It also borrowed $7500 from the Democratic National Committee out of total loans received of $8500. The western headquarters of the league received $8975 from the Democratic National Committee out of total receipts of $11,263.

Expenditures of this same organization included two items on behalf of Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California. The league paid in $188 hotel bill for the Senator and his secretary in Chicago and $430 for railroad fare from Chicago to San Francisco for the same two.

The final report of the National Republican Congressional Committee filed by Mr. Robert V. Fleming, treasurer, showed that in 1932 the committee received a total of $90,062 the bulk of which had been reported to Congress prior to and up to Nov. 3.

Business Only Good in Parts Declares 'Auto Saveyard' Man

All the Essentials of an Automobile Are for Sale, All Tagged and Awaiting a Buyer—Radiators Feel Cool Weather Effect

Business is "pretty poor, in parts," at the Community Auto Parts in the south bay districts of Boston.

Which is probably why the proprietor warns one to beware of the dog "inside that green truck body over there" when it turns out that the inquirer wants a story; not a rear axle for a Hipmocar '30.

Within the Community Auto Parts' high board barricade is a crowded acre of demountable rims, transmissions, and gas tanks "all in a row," and a maze of other gadgets that emphasizes the complexities of an automobile's anatomy.

Bare and rusted bodies, stripped of upholstery, maybe a door, headlights or windows, testify to the varied wants which thrifty motorists bring to the proprietor of the Community Auto Parts. The place is as symbolic of the mechanical age as the old livery stable was "horsey." The oil-soaked ground literally sprouts washers, bolts and nuts.

Towering over a dilapidated array of automobile tops are tiers of gas tanks, rims and radiators. The more than casual visitor soon finds that there is head and tail to this roadside labyrinth of automotive antiquity. Brake drums, differentials, self-starters and what-not have their indexed lettering and numerals crudely splotched with white paint. No library bureau has anything on the cataloguing prowess of the proprietor of the Community Auto Parts as one soon sees when a prospective customer stalks into the inclosure with a rusted-out exhaust pipe that appears to need replacing. Not in these times!

The "auto saveyard" is a practical encyclopedia of what was what in automobiles a good many years ago. Cars that were in full flower of fine mohair and gleaming brass in the days when button shoes and celluloid collars were in fashion, stand out in forlorn files. A faint wisp of one-time splendor hangs over the dismantled frame of a limousine. The glass partition which once separated the leisured from the working class has been salvaged but the telephone which once sent the limousine "to the opera" and then "Home, James!" stands out incongruously in the remains of the "sold down river" relic of the road.

Many an old timer stands out among the battered rows, but the ubiquitous Model T of late renown is strangely lacking. A few of its familiar three-pedaled transmission blocks are to be picked out here and there in out-of-the-way corners. But even in an "auto saveyard," this is the day of the up-to-the-times gearshift.

On the windshield of a once popular type of coach is the white-washed notice. "Late 1927, $22.50." Two rear "flats" give it a rakish set, but at $22.50, it couldn't fool anyone. That was the owner's figure. But late 1927 isn't late enough. Five years is old as popular priced coaches are reckoned, which is why the proprietor of the "saveyard" got it for the hauling away. If he can sell its battery, or headlights or self-starter for $2 or so, his profit is something worth thinking about.

The proprietor will not deny that his average profit per vehicle—even though some of the things towed into the yard can hardly be identified as such—amounts to more than 100 per cent. Business has been a bit slack, he says. Except for a slight seasonal pickup.

Seasonal pickup?

Yes, in radiators. "These cold nights are apt to catch you without enough alki in the old bus," he allowed. Which seemed to be a pretty good place to end the interview with the proprietor of the Community Auto Parts with evening coming on and getting colder and the reporter's car . . . ???

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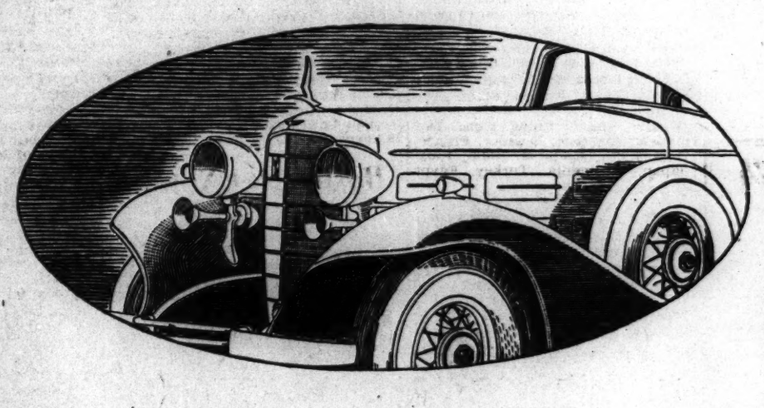

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As previously announced, the 1933 production of the Cadillac V-16 will be limited to four hundred cars, custom built to individual order—each car to be serially numbered and inscribed with the owner's name. The coachwork will be designed and executed by Fleetwood and will be mounted on an improved 16-cylinder chassis of even greater performance and mechanical excellence. For those who seek the acme in personalized transportation, the Cadillac V-16 comprises its highest interpretation.

La Salle list prices now from $2245, Cadillac list prices now from $2695, f. o. b. Detroit

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WOMEN DEMAND BETTER FILMS OF HOLLYWOOD

Clubs and Societies Join With Producers to Get Clean Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Evidence of an increasing interest on the part of motion picture producers to coöperate with women's organizations in providing a more wholesome grade of entertainment, particularly for children, is seen by Mrs. William A. Burk, western vice-chairman of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ten years ago women started an appeal here for more children's matinées, Mrs. Burk says. They met with opposition, or passive tolerance, at best. Now the entire picture has changed, she finds, with both producers and the theatrical managers anxious to secure the assistance and good will of the women's organizations. Hundreds of junior matinées are now shown.

The influence of organized women upon the motion picture is a quiet but effective one here. A mild censorship is exercised in coöperation with the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and with the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Through these efforts there are now 3000 sections of the United States where definite movements are on foot to raise film standards, and these movements are said to be supported by 30,000 women.

Seven national organizations of women and two organizations of men and boys maintain representatives here to review the films as they come fresh from the studios. Each of the nine societies has a previewing committee of 30 or more persons.

Every week-day morning, except Monday, the committees meet in a special room provided for them by the "Academy" in the Roosevelt Hotel. Here they are shown one or two feature pictures. There is no discussion. Each member is handed a questionnaire, which is filled out in an attempt to evaluate the film seen. These questionnaires are then filed with the organization chairmen and with Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, associate director of the public relations department in the producers association.

Practically every motion picture made here is previewed—not indorsed—by these women—which means that the committees must sit through 500 or 600 productions each year. The expense of showing is borne by the picture producer.

Invasion of China Held Only Local

(Continued from Page 1)

passengers and attacked some Japanese aboard.

A Japanese column later overtook the guerrillas and claims to have annihilated them.

Shanghai Expects New Outbreak to End Without More Fighting

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4—Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang has informed Nanking that the fighting has "temporarily ended" in the Shanhaikwan area. The Chinese garrison offered firm resistance before withdrawing on Tuesday and street fighting caused heavy civilian damage.

The Chinese forces have reformed their lines at Changli, southward of Chinwangtao. The Japanese reiterated that they intend to localize the incident and the Chinese are now apparently convinced that the occupation of Shanhaikwan is a mere phase of the projected Jehol campaign so that nervousness at Tientsin and Peiping is subsiding.

An item under a Peiping dateline states that Marshal Chang, in replying to the warning note of General Nakamura, sent on Monday, states that the Japanese must hereafter address such notes to Nanking. The reply adds that the Japanese must accept entire responsibility for the Shanhaikwan incident and the Chinese cannot be expected to remain passive in the face of unprovoked attacks.

While the Japanese military profess indication concerning Marshal Chang's reply it is now believed that the incident will be settled without further fighting. The Chinese show no evidence of aggression and the Japanese control Tientsin through their garrison and warships.

Washington Is Silent On Shanhaikwan Affair

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Fully appreciating the grave import of the Japanese offensive within the Great Wall of China, the American Government is nevertheless remaining punctiliously aloof. Unless American citizens or soldiers are interfered with, there are not expected to be any notes to Japan, any more declarations of policy, any action which could be interpreted as unfriendly.

Despite this diplomatic caution, the State Department is nevertheless standing firmly in defense of the American policy of non-recognition of gains acquired contrary to international treaties. The note of Jan. 7, last, and Secretary of State Stimson's letter to Senator William E. Borah, are again pointed to as keystones of American policy.

The present official caution, which is strangely incongruous to the air of suppressed excitement and intense investigation which prevails at the State Department, is believed to be designed to remove any possible provocation to Japan. It is now realized that the American attitude in the past, while derived directly from American treaty obligations and policies of long standing and repute, served last year temporarily to harden the Japanese attitude. Avoidance of this unfortunate result dictates the current discretion.

Nevertheless, Far Eastern experts in the State Department are closely analyzing the flood of cablegrams from the Orient, in an attempt to determine Japan's real intention. From some indications it is felt the army has again taken the bit in its teeth and is engaged in a vast enterprise to wrench not only Jehol and the Mongolias, but the Peiping and Tientsin area from China. This conclusion is somewhat speculative, but it is being gravely weighed. The contrary possibility that the incident can be localized at Shanhaikwan, or at the most be the mere prelude to occupation of Jehol, already announced, is strongly hoped for. But the utmost uncertainty prevails.

Meanwhile the bases of American policy, to be interpreted perhaps not so rigidly as last year, rest on the open door policy and the device of non-recognition. In his letter to Senator Borah, which was again referred to by the State Department today, Mr. Stimson reiterated that a situation contrary to treaty obligation had arisen. He insisted upon the applicability of the Nine Power treaty and the Pact of Paris. In the identic note to China and Japan, sent Jan. 7, 1932, which is the second leg upon which American policy rests, the American Government phrased its famous new policy:

"It cannot admit the legality of any situation de facto, nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement . . . which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China. . . ."

This sentence is held to apply particularly to the Shanhaikwan incident, as Japanese troops come beyond the Great Wall and approach the Peiping area, with its railroad lines upon which American troops are stationed and special concessions held by the leading powers. American troops, a small detachment of 20 men and an officer, are at Chinwangtao, 10 or 15 miles southwest of the present fighting area, and at Tientsin and Peiping there are extensive colonies of American civilians and soldiers.

Warning to League

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A warning that China will leave the League of Nations unless reasonable progress is made in applying the League's ideals in the Far East, was given today by Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister at London and head of the Chinese delegation to the League Assembly.

"China's faith in the efficacy of the League Covenant is approaching the vanishing point," he said in commenting on the conflict at Shanhaikwan. "A showdown must come and a decision must be reached by the nations."

Glace Bay Mayor Attacks Drink Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLACE BAY, N. S., Jan. 4—Mayor Charles MacVicar of Glace Bay, today, inaugurated a campaign for the amendment of the repeal clause of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act. In a statement to the press he declared that the Provincial Government had gone into the liquor business not to curtail the sale of liquor, but to make as much profit as it could out of it.

He said the Liquor Control Act had been a failure, more liquor was being sold today illegally than ever before and that drinking had increased among younger men since the Province took over the sale of liquor.

He said it was impossible for officers to control a successful clean-up campaign because Government bottles were used for contraband liquor and any attempt to analyze it was a pure bluff. His concluding statement vigorously attacked the Government for its stand on the liquor question. The Mayor asked all churches, temperance societies and others to join in a campaign to have the Nova Scotia Liquor Act amended or repealed.

Ontario Farmer's Time Yields Deficit of $6

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 4 (AP)—To work all summer and not only give all his time and labor without profit but to be out $6 was the experience of Mr. William Wales of Black Creek.

Mr. Wales was allowed the use of 14 acres of land, which he sowed to wheat.

A tractor was loaned to him. Keeping check of the cost of gasoline and oil and seed, but taking no account of his time and labor, he found when the wheat was ready that at market prices he was exactly $6 in the hole.

POPULATION TREND TRACED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—New York City, with a present population of about 7,000,000 persons, had about 200 inhabitants in 1625, according to a study published by Columbia University Press yesterday. The total number of persons in the original 13 states in that year was about 1980. Boston was the most populous town in the country, the study reveals.

Research for the survey was conducted by Prof. Evarts B. Greene, DeWitt professor of American history at Columbia University, and his assistant, Miss Virginia D. Harrington. Their aim was to assemble in a single volume data scattered through a large number of official and unofficial publications in the Library of Congress, the Public Record Office in London and the New York Public Library.

BRITISH AND GERMAN COAL TAX RESUMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Federal Government will resume immediately collection of the $2-a-ton tax on coal imports from Germany and Great Britain.

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Social Survey Finds Planning Must Include Varied Factors

Natural Scientific, Educational, Industrial, Agricultural, Governmental and Economic Found Equally Vital in American Life

This is the second of a series of three articles dealing with the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends. The committee's findings on problems of employment, industry, production, consumption and related topics are dealt with in this article. The third will deal with the committee's views on government, crime and its remedies.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The "bewildering sweep" of social developments in the United States during the first third of the twentieth century has thrown into startling prominence the need for a comprehensive "interpretation and synthesis" of situations of amazing variety and complexity which have grown up during that eventful period, the President's Research Committee on Social Trends finds.

In its review of findings the committee cites as characteristic of the contrasts of American civilization the "splendid technical proficiency in some incredible skyscraper and monstrous backwardness in some equally incredible slum." The answer to these problems, it indicates, must be found in "social planning on a high level."

"Important advances have already been made in agricultural research," it says, "in industrial and international relations, and striking possibilities lie ahead in the direction of linking together social problems likely otherwise to be left unrelated." The alternative to constructive social initiative, it says, "may conceivably be a prolongation of a policy of drift and some readjustment as time goes on."

Whatever the approach to the problem, however, the committee holds that the type of planning now most urgently required is neither economic alone nor governmental alone, but "must include the scientific, the educational, as well as the economic (including here the industrial and the agricultural) and also the governmental," it says. "All these factors are inextricably intertwined in modern life, and it is impossible to make rapid progress under present conditions without drawing them all together."

Sees Future Agency

Eventually it may be possible to set up a national advisory council, "including scientific, educational, governmental, economic (industrial, agricultural and labor) points of contact, or other appropriate elements, able to contribute to the consideration of the basic social problems of the nation," the committee holds. "Such an agency might consider some fundamental questions of the social order," it continues—"economic, governmental, educational, technical, cultural, always in their inter-relation and in the light of the trends and possibilities of modern science.

"More important than any special type of institution is the attainment of a situation in which economic, governmental, moral and cultural arrangements should not lag too far behind the advance of basic changes."

Declaring that a larger proportion of work by machines and a smaller proportion of human labor are to be expected in the future, the committee declares that "unless there is a speeding up of social invention or a slowing down of mechanical invention, grave maladjustments are certain to result."

In the increase of new inventions, which will add to employment more rapidly than the invention of labor-saving machines and methods reduces it, in a change in the distribution of income which would put more purchasing power in the hands of wage earners and in great expansion of exports, the committee sees the most hopeful prospect for increasing the number of workers.

Relief Only Temporary

The six-hour day and the five-day week, it says, "are methods of distributing the loss of jobs in a less inequitable fashion." Whatever the merits of unemployment insurance for tiding wage-earners over slack seasons and moderate cyclical depressions, it would be inadequate to provide for those who are out of work for long periods, it holds.

"On the other hand," it says, "the technologically unemployed are a changing aggregation of individuals, and a solvent unemployment fund would do much to mitigate the distress which many now suffer before finding new openings. Perhaps the hardest cases to help are those of men and women thrown out of work too late in life to appear desirable applicants for new positions. An extension of old age pensions to care for such victims of progress may bulk large in future discussions.

"The committee is aware of the numerous objections urged against these schemes of social insurance and of the heavy costs which they impose upon society, but it is also impressed by the inarticulate misery of the hundreds of thousands or millions of breadwinners who are deprived of their livelihoods through no fault of their own. To put the cost of unemployment squarely upon those who remain at work, upon employers and upon the public purse, makes everyone conscious of the difficulty and focuses attention upon the need of devising more constructive methods for dealing with it."

The committee raises the question of the losses suffered by persons whose property is rendered valueless by new methods and says that they "may in future demand compensation after some fashion."

"But this," it adds, "is a hazardous speculation and it may be premature to press it further."

Have Much to Learn

The problem of maintaining stability means that besides checking the excess of booms, "we must learn," the committee says, "how to avoid errors of other types as well before we can hope to make full use of the productive possibilities which modern technology puts at our disposal."

Even in good times, it goes on to say, it is clear that this country does not make full use of its labor power, industrial equipment, natural resources and technical skill.

"The reason why we do not produce a larger real income for ourselves is not that we are satisfied with what we have, for in the best of years millions of families are limited to a meager living. The effective limit upon production is the limit of what the markets will absorb at profitable prices, and this limit is set by the purchasing power at the disposal of would-be consumers.

"Yet how can larger sums be paid out in wages and dividends? No business can pay wages for making goods which will not sell at a profit, and no business can make a profit if it pays wages higher than its competitors for labor of the same grade of efficiency.

"To maintain the balance of our economic mechanism is a challenge to all the imagination, the scientific insight and the constructive ability which we and our children can muster."

To deal with the central problem of balance, economic planning is called for, although at present that phrase "represents a social need rather than a social capacity," the committee says.

See Gradual Improvement

"As the task of planning economic relations is faced in detail," it continues, "it is not unlikely that modest schemes will be devised which will make the present organization work more steadily. It is more in line with past experience to anticipate a long series of cumulative improvements which will gradually transform existing economic organization into something different than to anticipate a sudden revolution in our institutions."

Declaring that one of the problems of the future will be the condition of labor in industry and the part played by wage-earners and their organizations in influencing conditions in industry, the committee asserts that "no doubt the adequacy of wages for meeting minimum standards of living will long remain a matter of dispute."

"There is, however, one interpretation which should be considered," it continues. "Death rates are still much higher in the lower income groups than in others. Until a point is reached where the death rate does not vary according to incomes, it seems paradoxical to claim that wage-earners are receiving a living wage."

The American family, the committee finds, devotes far more attention to making money than to spending it. There seems to be little likelihood of improving this situation, it says, "except by the development of special organizations to promote our interests as consumers more effectively than we can promote them as individuals."

"For example, in passing upon tariff issues at the polls," it says, "we are influenced much more by arguments about the effect of import duties upon wages, employment and profits than by arguments about their effects upon the cost of living.

"There is scarcely a trade or profession in the country which has not formed an association to safeguard its economic prospects.

Every Member a Consumer

"Every member of every one of these associations is also a consumer; that is the only economic characteristic we all have in common. But we give not a tithe of the thought to this basic common interest which we give to the task of getting more dollar for our individual selves."

To solve the problems raised by the study "is a job for cumulative thinking by many minds over years to come," the committee says. "Nothing short of the combined intelligence of the nation can cope with the predicaments here mentioned.

"Nor would a magnificent effort which successfully solved all the problems pending today suffice—if such an effort can be imagined. For, if we are right in our conception of the character of cultural trends, the successful solutions would take the form of inventions which would alter our ways of doing things, and thereby produce new difficulties of endless variety. Then a fresh series of efforts to invent solutions for social problems would be needed.

"Finally, the committee is not unmindful of the fact that there are important elements in human life not easily stated in terms of efficiency, mechanization, institutions, rates of change or adaptations to change. The immense structure of human culture exists to serve human needs and values not always readily measurable, to promote and expand human happiness, to enable men to live more richly and abundantly. It is a means, not an end in itself.

"Men cling to ideas, ideals, institutions, blindly, perhaps, even when outworn, waiting until they are modified and given a new meaning and a new mode of expression more adequate to the realization of the cherished human values. The new tools and the new technique are not readily accepted; they are indeed suspected and resisted until they are reset in a framework of ideas, of emotional and personality values as attractive as those which they replace.

"The clarification of human values and their reformulation in order to give expression to them in terms of today's life and opportunities is a major task of social thinking."

Technocrats Open Los Angeles Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

WESTERN headquarters of a group of persons calling themselves the American Society of Technocracy were opened recently at 712 South Spring Street, under the direction of Mr. L. G. Scherer, architect, leader of engineers here who have become interested in that movement.

Dr. Ogburn Says Units Of New Culture Lag

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—"Social lag" is blamed for the current problems of American society by Dr. William F. Ogburn, of the President's Committee of Social Trends. Conclusions from the study of the country's civilization made by this committee have been drawn by Dr. Ogburn and his statement is given out by the University of Chicago, of whose faculty he is a member.

American culture is changing, Dr. Ogburn points out, but he declares that the institutions of government, industry, the family, education and the like fail to keep pace and so the "machine gets out of gear." He urges a speeding up of the laggard elements in society to catch up with the pace of "culture."

Referring to the apparent lack of adjustment, he said, "We see this in our form of government, which is based on the county laid out when a day's travel was measured by what a horse could go over poor roads and when wealth was all in the farms. The county consequently was organized as a small unit of administration.

"But what has happened today is that the two bases of the county have changed. The automobile has increased the rapidity and convenience of travel and the wealth is now concentrated in corporate form in the cities. But the factor of government has lagged behind; the county government has not been changed at all. As a result our government has become tremendously expensive."

Technocracy Found Sinister Symptom

(Continued from Page 1)

stabilizing business, but intrinsically the subect has nothing like the importance which has been assigned to it, Dr. Jordan asserted in an interview.

Its sinister aspect lies in the fact that "it is a symptom of the spiritual state of the American people at the moment and particularly of the intellectual bewilderment of our business leadership," he added.

The inadequacy of the theories as a basis for social reorganization is apparent in their indifference to all human values, denial of the individual personality and their refusal to recognize "the fundamental creative force of the individual human spirit and the steady drift toward economic and social decentralization which underlies the integrated technological superstructure of modern society," Dr. Jordan declared.

The data which the technocrats, headed by Mr. Howard Scott, are compiling, showing distribution of raw materials, energy resources, rainfall, changes in production, employment and working hours in various industries, are chiefly a rehash of census and other familiar official information, much of which is already contained in statistical publications, he asserted.

"Their charts cover only a small fraction of the commodities and services in the production of which energy is used," he continued, "and so do not provide a basis for any conclusions whatever as to the trend of employment, production or business activity as a whole.

"Most of them have been done before by governmental bureaus and other research agencies. They are based largely on familiar census data, with rough and ready estimates of such items as man hours for which no accurate data are available at all, and there is nothing new in them to anyone who has any acquaintance with industrial statistics."

Taking issue with the technocrats' forecasts that, with a continuous increase in the amount of energy consumed in the production of goods and continuous decrease in the amount of man hours, employment opportunities would fade out of the picture, Dr. Jordan said:

"Why was there no evidence whatever of any general technological unemployment during the period of most rapid increase of productivity, between 1922 and 1929? Or why were there more people gainfully employed per 1000 of the population in 1930 than in 1920 or in 1900?

"Whatever the technocratic truth may be, the census facts show quite clearly that the increased use of machinery has not diminished total employment opportunities and that they have actually increased not only in the aggregate but even in the industries where mechanization has been most rapid. Unless census statistics are wrong, labor displaced by machinery—and some besides—has so far been successfully reabsorbed.

"Even if you consider the manufacturing industries alone the technocratic conclusions are questionable. In 1910, 83 out of every 1000 were employed in manufacturing; in 1920, 102; in 1930, 95. When the apparent drop between 1920 and 1930 is examined, it leads to some interesting results. Of course, it is only apparent, since there were actually some 900,000 more persons employed in manufacturing in 1930 than in 1920. But, in proportion to the population, there should have been about 1,750,000 more, so that industry failed to employ some 850,000 workers that should have been given work.

"Aside from the fact that 1930 was the first year of the worst depression in our history, the census shows that the proportion of our total population employed in 1930 was greater than in 1920. We not only absorbed the 850,000 in other than manufacturing occupations, but about 500,000 more.

"More striking still is the fact that about three-fourths of the loss of 850,000 workers not absorbed in manufacturing is accounted for by relative declines in employment in the textile, lumber, shoe and leather industries, in all of which there have been no great advances in production methods in recent years, and all of which have suffered from shifts of consumer demand to other products.

"In the other main groups of industries—food manufacturing, iron and steel, paper and printing, chemicals, glass, clay and stone ware and automobiles—in all of which technological development has been most rapid in this decade—not only was employment in proportion to the number of manufacturing workers maintained, but actually increased."

GEORGIA FARMERS BUY MULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALDOSTA, Ga.—A larger number of mules have been sold at auction here recently than at any time for many years. The purchase of plow stock is one of the first signs of farm activity.

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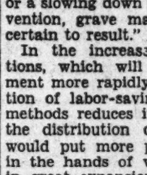

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ROOSEVELT DIGS DOWN INTO MASS OF STUDY DATA

Settled in New York for Conference With Party Leaders on Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—With precision and seemingly inexhaustible industry, President-Elect Roosevelt plunged today into his study of national subjects, with his town house, the brownstone dwelling at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, his headquarters until he leaves here on Jan. 9 for a brief holiday in the South.

Some 40 appointments are calendared for his attention today and tomorrow, representing an accumulation of deferred details, he explained on his arrival here from his home at Hyde Park last night. These he proposes to dispose of before the arrival here tomorrow of the selected group of five senators and five representatives, who constitute the Democratic leadership in Congress, to survey the national financial situation.

It was indicated here that Mr. Roosevelt would ask Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Senate Democratic minority leader; Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, and Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee, member of the Finance and Banking Committees of the upper house, to remain here for a further conference with him on Friday, with the possibility that Speaker John N. Garner of Texas also would stay over.

The President-Elect is known to wish particularly to get action for control of the 1933 farm crop at the present short session of Congress and he will obtain information on the Jones "parity plan" laid before the House yesterday by the Committee on Agriculture which would set up elaborate machinery for payment of a governmental bounty to the farmer willing to cut his acreage. The bill, on which action by the lower body of Congress is expected this week, incorporates Mr. Roosevelt's ideas of farm relief and follows substantially the lines proposed in the measure framed at a conference of farm organizations in Washington this year.

A luncheon visitor of the President-Elect yesterday was Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., state conservation commissioner, who helped to draft that measure and who was regarded as an unofficial observer for Mr. Roosevelt at the sessions which brought forth its main provisions. Mr. Morgenthau is expected to resign as head of the state conservation commission soon, and reports in high political quarters here are to the effect that he will be invited by Mr. Roosevelt to accept an important post in the national Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt wishes to hear from the congressional leaders regarding their plan for bridging the gap between governmental income and expenditures. They will come here with action on budget-balancing legislation in abeyance pending the conference and with the Collier beer bill the only piece of revenue legislation decided upon for the "lame duck" session. The apparent stalemate between President Hoover and the Democratic Congress over legislation to which an index was had in the President's denunciation of the leaders' attitude toward his policies for government reorganization, has produced a consensus that, following disposition of the beer bill, it will be futile to offer any general revenue bill during the remainder of the present Congress.

On the other hand, the President-Elect wants as much accomplishment as possible by the present Congress before it confers upon him the semidictatorial powers to go further, which he has requested. He is known to desire to see economies effected, rather than legislation passed for new sources of revenue.

Leaders Ready to Tell Roosevelt What He Faces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The definite word will be carried to President-Elect Roosevelt by Democratic senators and congressmen who will confer with him at New York tomorrow that there is no hope of attaining a balanced budget at this session of Congress and that a special session is mandatory if that is to be accomplished.

The congressional delegation is expected further to notify Mr. Roosevelt that there is no hope for consummation at this session of the beer, farm relief or Philippine independence bills, unless there is an amazingly sudden change of sentiment at the White House.

President Hoover is expected to veto the Philippine independence bill which is now before him, within the next few days. If the beer bill and the domestic allotment plan of farm relief, of which the House debate begins tomorrow, are passed toward the end of the session by both houses, President-Elect Roosevelt is understood to be considering the making of a public demand upon President Hoover for his cooperation and his signature for both measures.

The demand would be made, it is reported, on the ground that to do so would save the Democratic Administration from taking time to go over the ground again and pass the same bills. Mr. Roosevelt would point out that such action would not prevent President Hoover from making his own views clear by statement, but would save about two months of precious time for the new Administration. Mr. Roosevelt is understood to have spoken of this at the White House when the two conferred on war debts, and to have been told that no legislation would be signed off which Mr. Hoover did not approve.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, a member of the Democratic delegation that will see Mr. Roosevelt tomorrow, said today that there was no possibility of a sales tax measure passing the House and that it might as well be dismissed. Some 180 congressmen who voted against the proposal at the last session, he said, had campaigned and been reelected on the issue of opposition to it, which left only 37 more votes needed to defeat the measure. He said that the additional 37 votes would be easy to obtain, which eliminated the proposal from present consideration.

Pact's Weak Point In East Frontier

(Continued from Page 1)

of alliances was formed in Europe, and a number of countries entered into engagements with each other for their mutual defense in case their territorial integrity is challenged. These alliances, which soon provoked attempts at counter-alliances, were pivoted upon France; and partly because of them it would not be easy to confine a conflict to its original area.

Czechoslovakia is regarded as the leader of the Little Entente. It is wisely governed, and every effort has been made to make one people of the different elements, including Germans and Hungarians, that compose the little state. President Masaryk has been reported, on more than one occasion, as favorable to certain modifications of the frontiers, provided such modifications could be made amicably with the Hungarians and not under menace. A correspondent writes me: "Czechoslovakia is certainly not for war. As a victor state it is quite satisfied with the peace treaty arrangements, and it is very questionable whether it would do more than mass troops on the frontier, even if Hungary carried its revisionist propaganda to extreme lengths. It is impossible to imagine Dr. Eduard Beneš, the Foreign Minister, taking a step which had not already been discussed in Paris."

Hungary for Change

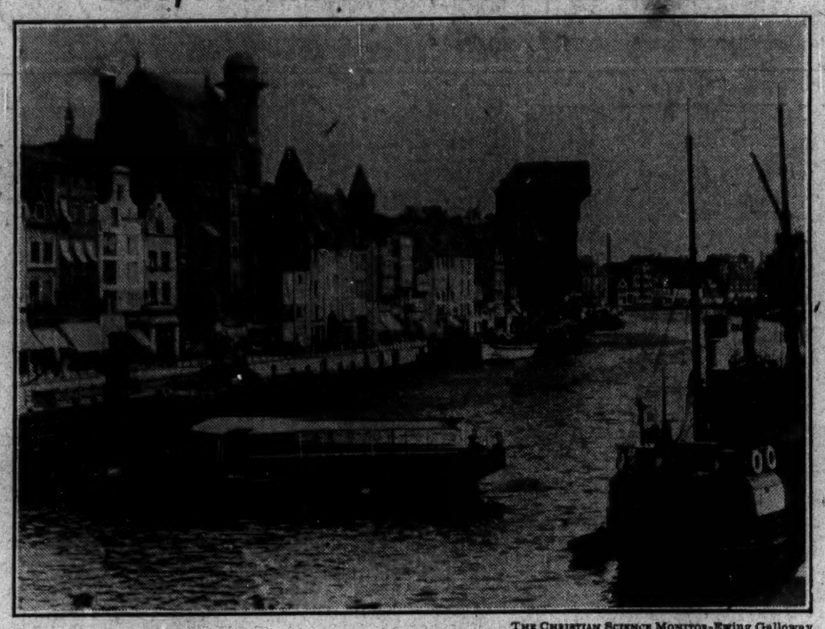
That is a fair estimate of the possibilities, and since Paris would undoubtedly do everything in its power to save Europe from war, there is no danger to be anticipated from Czechoslovakia. But Czechoslovakia does not stand alone. Hungary is its neighbor, and Hungary, smarting under its defeat and resolved to recover some of its lost territories, is a troublesome neighbor. It cannot reconcile itself to its reduced status. My correspondent, however, writes: "Hungary still vehemently demands the revision of the Peace Treaty frontiers, but it is well to remember that much of the revisionist and monarchist propaganda in this state is artificially arranged. Gen. Julius de Gömbös, the new Prime Minister, is something of a showman. A great admirer of Italy and of Fascism, he will not move an inch until directed from Rome." So Paris and Rome are the real directors of the foreign policy of these states.

The Austrian proverb, "Nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked," should cause us to discount a good deal of empty talk about war in central Europe. As for Austria itself, despite the movement for the Anschluss with Germany, it is no longer independent. It is at the mercy of the League and any state which will lend it money. The observer from whom I have already quoted adds: "Save for South Tyrol—which went to Italy—the return of which it regards as hopeless, Austria has no complaints against the peace treaty frontiers, and little for which it would fight."

Roumania, struggling with economic difficulties, has no territorial complaints; but between it and its Danubian neighbor, Hungary, there is the vexed question of Transylvania and other territory. There is also the problem of Bessarabia, which was formerly Russian, and to which Russia has not abandoned its claims. It is frequently asked whether Russia is really an important factor in Europe. Its enormous size might well cause it to be dreaded. Ideologically, it is regarded with misgivings; its Communistic example and propaganda may produce ravages in states which are contending with the misery of economic perturbations. But, as a military power, it is severely handicapped by its very dimensions. Its means of transport are inadequate, and if it put an army in the field it would today and for some time to come be unable to assure its supplies.

The influence of France has been directed toward the conclusion of treaties between Russia, on the one hand, and Poland and Roumania on the other. France itself has just concluded a treaty with Russia. These treaties would undoubtedly tend to the pacification of Europe but there would remain arduous problems, both economic and diplomatic, in that part of Europe which was inconsiderately smashed with a sledge-hammer at Paris in 1919.

Europe's Crisis Broods Over This Harbor



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

QUAYS OF DANZIG

Leisurely Scene in Famous Port Gives Little Hint of the Acute Problems Circling Around This Former Prussian Trading Center.

PERFORMANCE TO AID JOBLESS ENGINEERS

Production of a "musical relief" in two acts, under the auspices of the Engineers Club of Boston and the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc., has been scheduled for Feb. 6, 7 and 8. It is designed to provide continuing employment at a low wage for more than 200 jobless engineers this winter.

The production entitled "Kicking In," is starting its second week of rehearsals under the direction of Mr. J. J. Caddigan and comprises a cast of more than 200 persons including a mixed chorus of 100 trained voices. Mr. Leavitt L. Edgar, vice-president of the Edison Company of Boston, is general-chairman of a large committee sponsoring the performance.

B & M. SHOPS REOPEN

BILLERICA, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—Six hundred employees of the Boston & Maine shops here returned to work yesterday after a 10-day shutdown. The force will continue to work on a stagger system, giving each man 12 or 13 days a month, officials said, until the roads business warrants putting more locomotives and coaches into service.

IMPORTS VALUED AT $933,524

Value of imports at Boston, for immediate consumption, during the week ending Dec. 31, was $933,524, and for warehouse, $68,703, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Similar figures a year ago were $1,456,102 and $128,613, respectively.

MOLLISONS TO FLY OCEAN

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Capt. James A Mollison and his wife, Amy Johnson, announced yesterday that they intend to make a flight together across the North Atlantic some time this year after Captain Mollison completes a projected solo flight next month to South America.

EFFECT SOUGHT OF SHRINKAGE IN SCHOOL FUNDS

Educators and Leaders in Many Lines to Discuss Means

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Sixty-five educators and other leaders have accepted President Hoover's invitation to participate in the Citizens' Conference on the Crisis in Education to be held here on Thursday and Friday of this week for the purpose of advising local communities how necessary retrenchments in school budgets can be made "with the least possible injury to the coming generation."

The President will address the opening session of the two-day conference which was organized with the coöperation of the American Council on Education, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Grange. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, will be chairman.

Facts concerning the shrinkage of school funds and the increase in school attendance during the period of unemployment have been gathered by educational agencies and they intend to give the conference examples of constructive retrenchment in school costs, with waste eliminated and schooling improved.

Cuts in school appropriations are particularly serious because of the increased responsibilities that have been thrust upon the schools, it is pointed out. School enrollments, which were mounting during the years of prosperity, have been further increased by the economic slump.

Enrollment in federally aided vocational classes increased 18 per cent in 1931 over 1930 and 17 per cent in 1930 over 1929, compared with an increase of only 4 per cent in 1929 over 1928.

The increase in school attendance has contributed to lessening the number of the unemployed. In practically every community, hundreds of young men and women, unable to find work, are turning to the educational system in the hope of continuing their training and preparing for opportunities that will open to them when more prosperous times return. Schools have the added burden of providing facilities adapted to the needs of this large group.

Dublin's Action Faces Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

consider bills sent to it by the Dail. Dissolution of the Dail was held to have automatically ended the Senate session, although its consent had not been obtained.

The second count is perhaps more serious. Article 26 says: "Oirechtas (Parliament) shall revise the constituencies at least once every 10 years with due regard to changes in distribution of the population."

Revision of Constituencies

The Free State Constitution came into operation Dec. 6, 1922. Constituencies should therefore have been revised before the election scheduled for Jan. 24. Though the 1926 census has revealed various changes of population, no revision has as yet taken place.

While the constitutional issue thus appears quite clear, the remedy is less obvious. The Supreme Court is the highest legal authority in the land, but its jurisdiction in such a case is difficult to establish under the terms of the Constitution. Moreover with all parties apparently eager for the fray it is a question whether it would not be simplest for all concerned if the election were allowed to proceed and any irregularities ironed out afterward. Legal jurists, however, contend that a Dail which has been illegally elected would not have legal power to regularize anything. On the other hand how is the old Dail to be reconvened, when a proclamation dissolving it has been duly promulgated? There is certainly no provision in the Constitution for any such action.

Ending the economic war with Britain is to be the chief plank in the program of Mr. William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Opposition. Issuing an election manifesto yesterday Mr. Cosgrave said the Cumann na nGaedheal Party would strive "to make a financial settlement with Britain to the honor and advancement of Ireland."

Mr. Cosgrave also welcomed the proposal of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Alfred Byrne, in favor of a national party to establish friendly relations with Britain. In this connection it is significant that Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Frank MacDermott, president of the Farmers and Rate Payers' League, held a long consultation yesterday. The latter returned from Paris a day earlier than expected in view of the crisis and preliminary steps for close collaboration of the two parties are now agreed upon.

The extent to which farmers have been affected by the economic war with Britain is shown in official figures for the first 11 months of 1932 just issued here. The live stock trade is down more than £1,000,000 a month since English duties were imposed. Butter, cream, eggs and meat have declined about £300,000 per month.

Sharp Declines Shown

The actual figures for live stock exports since August in pounds sterling follow:

	1931	1932
August	£1,670,095	£366,924
September	1,746,180	654,549
October	2,343,037	1,165,697
November	1,969,757	1,113,837
Total	£7,729,069	£3,301,007

For butter, eggs and meat exports the figures in pounds sterling are:

	1931	1932
August	£813,540	£371,424
September	713,568	456,665
October	768,953	407,419
November	593,210	364,571
Total	£2,889,271	£1,600,079

Bounty Helped Raisers

But for the bounty of 12½ per cent paid by the Free State Government for live stock exported since the beginning of October the trade would have been still further reduced.

Duties paid on Free State goods entering Britain since the "war" began totaled £1,357,100 to Dec. 17. This is about £1,500,000 less than Britain would have received under the land annuity agreement which Mr. de Valera repudiated.

The Government made several efforts to find an alternative market on the Continent for Free State produce but so far without success.

Meanwhile, despite the loss of trade, farmers are obliged to continue paying land annuities which are placed by the Government in a "suspense account" pending settlement of the dispute with Britain.

KNITTING MILLS ON NIGHT SHIFTS

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—The Suffolk Knitting Company today resumed operations after a two weeks' shut down, giving employment to 500 operatives. More than 100 other workers will return to their duties tomorrow.

Officials of the company said that they found it almost impossible to keep up with the orders on hand and that the knitting department was working day and night shifts. The company manufactures sweaters and bathing suits.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Robert L. Dawson, Piqua, Ohio.
Mrs. Margaret A. Hooper, Catonsville, Md.
Mrs. Virginia Gilden, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs Charles F. Vogel, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Clara M. Hinton, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Hallie B. O'Leary, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Miss Norma A. Dunn, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Sharpe Charges Congress With Dilatory Tactics

Criticizing what he described as the half-hearted attitude of Congress toward issues which should be immediately acted upon, Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, president of the New England Council, told members of the Rotary Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler today, that it was up to the business men to refuse to countenance such an attitude on the part of those elected to represent the people at the national capital.

"In recent days," Mr. Sharpe declared, "we have been confronted with word from Washington that little or nothing will be done in the present session of Congress. I strongly believe it is our duty to remind those serving in our legislative bodies that they have very real and very important duties to perform, and that we expect them to spare no effort in their performance. This is certainly no time for our legislative bodies, with their tremendous powers, to evade issues, postpone decisions, to shirk any necessary task just because it may be painfully disagreeable, or for purely political reasons.

"We must do our part in urging action of Congress in three ways: first, an honest balancing of the budget which means speedy enactment of fruitful taxation, and economy in national expenditure such as few of our legislators have as yet shown any evidence of understanding:

"Second, the summary removal from the situation of the incubus of international debt, a tremendous responsibility for this country, which implies the complete reversal of our political thinking for a decade;

"Lastly, an intelligent participation with the nations looking to a loosening of barriers to international trade in general. All of these measures would reëstablish confidence, lead to increased trade and better commodity prices."

Chicago Can't Sell Bonds, Court Told

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Causes of the Chicago sanitary district's failure to push its sewage disposal plant construction were outlined in detail yesterday in a report submitted by the district to the Supreme Sourt.

The accounting, covering the six months ending Dec. 31 last, was required under the court's decree ordering the construction to reduce diversion of water from Lake Michigan.

Mr. Thomas J. Bowles, president of the district, told the court there were no bids for bonds offered in November and that diligent efforts since then to find purchasers had failed. The district, he said virtually had not been able to pay current bills or to make any payments to its contractors since November, 1931, due to delay in the collection of taxes in Cook county.

HORMEL MADE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Herman Hormel, a former surveyor of the Port of Boston, was elected chairman of the Republican city committee at its annual gathering at Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, last night, it was announced. Mr. Frank L. Brier was chosen treasurer of the committee and Mr. Nelson Curtis will serve as secretary.

DRYS OF TEXAS BACK RETENTION OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 4 — Stoutly defying all proponents of repeal or modification of existing prohibition laws, the dry forces of Texas started off the new year with a two-day convention in Dallas Monday and yesterday, under auspices of the newly organized United Forces for Prohibition, joined by the Allied Youth. Delegates attended from 88 Texas cities, with visitors from Arizona, Kansas and New York. All groups identified with the dry cause were actively represented, including Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U.

Dr. C. C. Selecman, president of Southern Methodist University, is head of the new organization. He said it is an effort to mobilize under one banner those who desire to preserve the Eighteenth Amendment, with no thought of superseding any existing organization.

A program with the following objectives was adopted: To hold mass meetings in all centers; to forward to national and state legislators signed petitions for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Dean prohibition law; to form dry organizations in every county and precinct in the State; to recommend the circulation of pledges to keep the law in personal and social life; to inaugurate a program of education in home, school and church, also through the press and moving pictures; to enlist young people, especially those in high school and college; to make a careful, fact-finding survey in every community, so that actual conditions may be known and met.

GOVERNMENT DEFICIT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Government ended the first half of its 1933 fiscal year on Dec. 30 with a deficit of $1,159,286,502.

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TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Roast young turkey, dressing, cranberry sauce, new squash, potatoes, rolls and butter.
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A Rug Event Combining Five Features—Each Enough in Itself to Make This an Opportunity to Be Long-Remembered for Unexcelled Value!
M. J. Whittall Anglo-Persians
$68
Regularly $98.50
9x12 ft. size

Note these 5 features: (1) This is the first time we've heard of any reduction on the new seamless broadloom Anglo-Persian rugs. (2) Two-thirds of the rugs are the new seamless Anglo-Persians just introduced last Spring. (3) All are long-wearing wiltons for which the firm of M. J. Whittall is famous. (4) The oriental-inspired designs, although discontinued patterns are all up-to-the-minute and fashion-correct! (5) These rugs will be $98.50 February 1.
FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX
The remaining GILMAN COLLAMORE stock of china and glassware is offered at final marked-down prices for the 82nd Birthday Sale!
SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

THIRD ANNUAL BOSTON
Markdown Sale
Reductions
1/3—1/2—2/3 off Original Prices
The Tremendously Popular Once-a-Year Sales Event of Outstanding Values in Quality Apparel
Gowns—$10.00 to $89.50
Were $22.50 to $150.00
Daytime crepes and wools—Formal and informal afternoons—evening—Exclusive copies of Paris creations.
Coats—$24.00 to $155.00
Were $39.50 to $245.00
Trimmed and untrimmed swagger ensembles—Dressier modes, luxuriously furred—Southern wear type—one-of-a-kind models.
Suits—$15.00 to $69.50
Were $29.50 to $110.00
Smart sport tweeds—Handsome dressier types, trimmed and untrimmed.
The entire Fall stock of Frances Waterman's Newport Shop will be offered in this sale
All sales final—all sales cash
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Author of 'Dear Jane'

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A STRANGE adventure overtook this interviewer, when, enchanted by that delightful dramatic bauble, "Dear Jane," she called upon its author, Miss Eleanor Holmes Hinkley. Miss Hinkley's eyes twinkled, not with conscious appraisal of her guest, but as if interested in meeting a new embodiment of human foibles. "What a delightful pattern," they seemed to say, "may present itself in this person for study and enjoyment." Particularly enjoyment. Miss Hinkley appears to be constantly poised for whimsical flights into vicarious experience.

Is my adventure clear? It was this: I had thought for a moment that I was interviewing Jane Austin herself. Yes, there is an undeniable temperamental intimacy between Jane and her dramatic biographer. So much so that my illusion every now and then returns as I begin to consider Miss Hinkley and try to write about her, so that I find myself instead dwelling with Miss Austin.

There is, for instance, a quick responsiveness to your mood. She sets up no barrier of opposition but takes your idea with delight, accepting even the phrase in which you have couched it. Such sparks struck off by passing strangers serve her like spotlights in her search for people's thoughts about the social comedy. So Jane was wont to do at parties, where she scarcely gave out herself more wit than she evoked from others by the sincerity of her interest in those so-called "small things," which loom so large in character and behavior.

The Question Is, Does It Entertain

"As soon as I ceased to read children's stories, I passed into Jane Austen's sparkling circle," said Miss Hinkley. "And I have been reading her over and over ever since. My mother and I made a pilgrimage not long ago to the places where she lived. These, curiously, instead of becoming more urban and sophisticated, as has been the way with most communities, have taken a romantic by-path toward rusticity. We met Miss Constance Hill of Hampstead, a Jane Austen authority, and the Austen-Leighs, descendants of Jane's and students of her art. I may add that my play was read by these people and commended."

"Do you feel, Miss Hinkley, that Jane offers what is usually termed dramatic material?"

"Her conflict was with her own nature, not with events," replied Miss Hinkley. "It was waged between her desire to enjoy the usual experience of women, a marriage of sentiment, and her inner compulsion to write, which, on account of views prevalent at that period, was a detriment to her marital opportunities. We are told that she wrote her novels on note paper, sitting at a little desk at one end of the great family living room, choosing those small sheets so that she could conceal them quickly under a blotting paper, if a caller came in. I feel," stated Miss Hinkley slowly, returning to my question, "that it does not do to be dogmatic about material and techniques. The crucial question is 'Can the play be made to amuse the audiences?' If not, the theme should be discarded. If so, it is justified, even though it may violate certain canons."

"Have you a particular interest in the biographical drama?"

"I have, yes. 'Dear Jane' is not the only play which I have written or planned to write about historical or literary women. And some of them," she affirmed, with an amused twinkle, "will be 'robust,' to borrow a term beloved by the critics. The plots will be objective and the clashes occur from the head-on collision of external exents, in orthodox fashion. In such plots," she averred, returning on her own traces, "the character revelation can be direct and constant, whereas I felt that the elusive Jane should be revealed fitfully in intermittent flashes. This method seems to me to have conveyed something of her sprightliness."

"You have a special affection, I imagine, for the eighteenth century."

"I do love it particularly.

"Even the bombastic Dr. Johnson, whose views regarding women you have set forth so ironically in your prologue?"

"Even Dr. Johnson. And, by the way, it is said by Mrs. Austen-Leigh, who has written a sort of defense of Jane, who had been accused of a coldly critical nature, that Johnson was her 'favorite moral writer in prose.' Isn't that delicious?"

The Revelatory Phrase

Miss Hinkley received her training in play construction in Prof. George Pierce Baker's Workshop at Harvard. That study involved a certain amount of acting, and, although she was not drawn toward the profession, she feels that from her efforts to recite lines forcefully she learned much about composing dialogue. "Particularly," she explained, "about so rounding phrases that they can easily be learned and effectively delivered. I know how long they should be and how to make them climactic. I value more implicitly on this account the skill with which the members of the Civic Repertory Company bring out my points by their skillful uses of pauses and modulations. Particularly delightful is Miss Josephine Hutchinson's manner of turning inward on herself in the instance when, after rapturously declaring to her sister that she loves Sir John with all her heart, she is suddenly invaded by a doubt, and, very obviously looking within at her own emotions, she averts her body, and then says, 'Do I not?' These three words as thus spoken convey the sudden doubt and create suspense in respect to the dénouement. Similarly, she is able to reveal the gamut of Jane's affections. By the way she speaks, one becomes aware that she is amused by her admirer, Digweed; that she is fond of her errant suitor, Lefroy; is fascinated by Sir John, and loves her sister. But that stronger than any of these emotions is her fondness for her pen."

Each of Miss Austen's novels waited a long time for publication, and in the waiting interim she is said to have polished and perfected her manuscripts. Miss Hinkley has waited 10 years for the production by a strictly professional company of her "Dear Jane." A decade ago it was successfully produced in Boston in a legitimate theater by a group of professional amateurs. Miss Hinkley made a few changes for Miss Le Gallienne and added the prologue, which shows Dr. Johnson, Boswell, Garrick and Reynolds expressing on the night of Jane's birth the judgments of a vanishing epoch.

A Simple Matter

Miss Hinkley seemed astonished by the simplicity of having a play accepted. "I sent one play to Miss Le Gallienne," she related, "and for a particular reason she could not put it on. But she wrote asking me to submit another, whereupon I sent 'Dear Jane.' 'I like it very much,' wrote Miss Le Gallienne, 'and will produce it.' And that was all there was to the matter. Oh, yes, I sat in on a number of the rehearsals and, I hope, helped a little bit in some instances. But they have done it just as I conceived it."

Miss Hinkley thinks this drama has excellent movie potentialities. The eighteenth century backgrounds are full of charm; there is good comedy in several of the characters, notably in Mrs. Powlett, and Jane's well-authenticated skill as a dancer could be played up in historical lancers, quadrilles and minuets.

"Of course," she admitted, "one would expect a certain loss of subtlety, but it would be compensated for by a strengthening of the love interests and an accentuation of all the characters."

It Has Been Said

"The play," I meditated, "seems like a novel by Jane Austen come to life. That would hardly be the case, I think, with a movie. Yet perhaps it could be done. And, by the way, Miss Hinkley, on what twentieth century writer do you feel that Jane Austen's mantle has fallen?"

"On Virginia Woolf more than on any other. Her penetrating appreciation and swift humor have something of the same quality."

I remembered that in Mrs. Woolf's illuminating analysis of Jane, she calls her "the most perfect artist among women."

Even more interesting, perhaps, in this centenary year is the statement made by her great contemporary, Sir Walter Scott, who thus speaks of her gifts. "That young lady had talent for describing the involvements, feelings and characters of ordinary life which is to me the most wonderful I ever met with. The big Bow-Wow strain I can do myself . . . but the exquisite touch which renders ordinary commonplace things and characters interesting from the truth of the description and the sentiment, is denied me."

Miss Hinkley says that she is not attracted to write in any form but the drama. She is, however, what might be called a continuous student at Radcliffe. Cambridge is her home and every year she feeds her enthusiasms under the ægis of the university. One feels that there are for her unplumbed possibilities and for us delightful surprises hidden in the inscrutable future.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Eleanore Holmes Hinkley, Author of "Dear Jane," a Play Produced by the Civic Repertory Theater. This Portrait Was Drawn From Life While Miss Hinkley Talked With a Staff Correspondent of the Monitor.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Jean Oliver From Frocks Shown by Lord & Taylor, New York

Here Are a Group of Dresses for American Children to Wear to Their Mid-Winter Parties. They Were Designed for One of the Large New York Stores by Marie Leeds and Constance Ripley, and Their Keynote is Practical Simplicity. Each Dress Bears a Name, Descriptive or Whimsical. "Rose in Bloom" is at the Left, Next in Order Are "Ice-Cream Party," "Angel Cake," "Polly Pepper," "Cinderella," "Little Princess" and the Coat is "Little Colonel." The Colors and Materials Are Described in the Accompanying Article.

Frocks for Winter Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DRESSES and coats for American children should be simple and practical. It is often, then, the unusual touch that gives them special attraction. The illustration shows a few dresses from a collection specially designed for a well-known New York store. These are mostly for big girls and are selected as particularly suitable for parties. The styles are simple and becoming. Any little girl can slip one on and forget everything about it except that she looks just right for the occasion.

In the illustration on this page the frock at the left, "Rose in Bloom" is worn by a little girl of 10 but other children between 7 and 12 may have it and in various color harmonies. This one is in two shades of rose, the deeper rose is used in the piping and in the center of the piped buttons. It is also made of yellow piped with rose-beige or in white piped with American beauty. Lovely flower-like taffeta is the silk that is used.

The next tiny-tiny is made of white voile embroidered in pink and blue. The shoulder ruches are of white organdy with little pink and blue flowers exactly like the embroidered flowers on the skirt. Blue velvet ribbons cross in front and in back and tie in a sweet little bow below a row of minute pearl buttons. This, too, is made in various pale colors, and is called "Ice Cream Party!"

The third is called "Angel Cake." Bands of wide pale blue ribbon are fagoted together and box pleated and a little pink yoke is tied with pale blue. The sleeves are narrow ribbon cut in points to look like little fluttery wings perhaps. Both of the little ones are made in sizes 2 to 6 years.

The fourth is "Polly Pepper." This particular dress is made of deep eggshell with cherry velvet ribbon and cherry collar. It is also made of cherry with horizon blue contrasts and of gold color with tango, a lovely orange-rose, trimming. Polly can be from 7 to 14 and wear this silk crepe frock.

The fifth is called "Cinderella" and is made of pale pink Densheer crepe with a shirred vest of deep cream georgette. The deep rose velvet ribbon has an inner gros grain ribbon along its edge which matches the dress and ties in long loops and ends at the back. This is for slightly older girls—from 10 to 16.

"Little Princess" is the sixth and is made in two tones of blue, two tones of rose and in pale yellow with delicate green—a veritable daffodil dress. The dress is of crepe de chine and the shoulder frills are of slightly full gros grain ribbon.

The really useful coat for all dress up occasions is called "Little Colonel." It is made of interlined velveteen in Royal Dahlia, Madeleine Blue or American Beauty and has bands of gray Persian lamb. Any girl from 8 to 14 would feel comfortably cozy in this coat.

The larger girls' clothes are all designed by Marie Leeds, and the little ones by Constance Ripley. There are also frocks and coats for other occasions by these American designers. Two particularly entrancing tiny ones are, "Tie Your Own," a piqué frock that slips on over the head and has a collar that crosses in front and ties at the back. The little cuffs also tie. Any little girl would quickly learn to dress herself if she had this frock as an incentive. The collar has three rows of microscopic rick-rack braid in three harmonious shades. The second is made of red linen with green collar and cuffs and a twinkling row of silver buttons straight down the front.

Lovely simple dresses for the larger girls are designed in the same simple way and made in lovely colors and fabrics.

Lastex, a new derivative of the rubber plant, is being featured in diversified weaves and yarns, giving them elasticity. Wool yarn with lastex is used for fabrics designed for spectator sports, and with cotton for active sports. A spongy, knotty fabric partly composed of lastex and which takes on the appearance of silk, is used in separate jackets for tropical wear, and the colors are fascinating. The material gives with every move of the body and at the same time holds its shape.

Cecil Houses for Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

NO QUESTIONS asked. No inquiries made into past history. No advice given unless directly sought. These are the rules which govern the four Cecil Houses of London and will govern the fifth, when it is ready.

Any woman may get a bed at a Cecil House, "provided there is a bed vacant," and, what is more, may take her children with her, so long as she has a shilling to pay for herself and an extra 3d. for each child. For that amount will be furnished when they arrive hot drinks and biscuits, baths, the use of a first-class laundry, beds, and the next morning more hot drinks and biscuits will be forthcoming.

But the snag in the affair lies in that sentence, "provided there is a bed vacant." All told, the four existing Cecil Houses can offer only 222 beds to women and 50 children's cots; and this is not nearly sufficient.

In London, the need for cheap lodging for men is almost adequately met. Women, however—especially those with children—are not properly provided for. When Mrs. Cecil Chesterton first put forward the plan of opening houses for women, she spoke with authority because, in order to discover what the night conditions of London really were, she had left her home, dressed in an old mackintosh and, without a penny in her pocket, had gone out to see for herself. And what she saw had convinced her that, without delay, something should be done.

To Meet Need

She began to collect funds (it takes something like £6000 or £7000 to reconstruct and equip a Cecil House, and, on top of this, there is the purchase price of the freehold), and was able to launch her first venture in March, 1927, and to follow it in the three succeeding years with other houses in various parts of London.

This year there has been no Cecil House; but so great is the need, that Mrs. Chesterton's executive committee has gone forward in the certainty that funds will be forthcoming, and has actually negotiated for the purchase of a building in South-East London, which will furnish another 60 beds.

There is nothing of the "institution" in the appearance of a Cecil House. Light walls, bright paint, cheerfully colored window curtains, pots of flowers, scrupulous cleanliness obtain everywhere. The women who come to them (the doors open at 8 p. m.) are casual workers, vendors of papers, flowers, or matches; itinerant charwomen, unemployed domestic servants and waitresses, together with a sprinkling of better educated women who have fallen on evil times. Nobody asks their history.

Much Good Done

Since the first house was opened, many hundreds of women have been supplied with work, and many more provided with clothing; with those little things, such as gloves, shoes, stockings, which make all the difference in the attitude with which a woman sets out to find a job. Others have been given complete outfits. In these years, 235,381 beds and 23,426 cots have been occupied.

After a Cecil House has been launched by public subscription, it is able to stand, financially, upon its own feet, since the shillings of those who come to it are found, by skilful management, to meet the demands of upkeep and running expenses, and even to maintain a fund against general depreciation.

Your Turn to Make a Speech

I—Talking With Your Audience

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY man or woman of today is likely to be called upon to speak at a social, religious, business or political meeting. The college student, the business woman, the club delegate, the church member—each at one time or another finds that it is his or her turn to make a speech. To be able to do this effectively adds to one's accomplishments. It also opens the way for one to render service to the community. Fortunately public speaking is an art that can be learned by anyone who is willing to give it earnest thought.

It will help in eliminating fear if one realizes that a public speech is nothing more than a friendly talk WITH an audience. This reverses the theory that it is an exhibition in which the speaker is a lone performer and of sole importance. The person who realizes that he is on the platform to GIVE instead of to GET is likely to become an effective speaker. He forgets himself and any deficiencies he may think he has, in giving attention to his listeners. They are more important to him, even, than is his message; for after all if those seated before him do not take in what is said, the message is nothing. He will find also that his relationship to his listeners is on a happier basis and that instead of fearing them he is regarding them with the same good will that he feels toward any friend with whom he is talking.

Being a Good Mixer

The experienced speaker makes a quick contact with his audience. One's own friendliness does this, as do tact, geniality and good nature. These are sure winners on the platform and are far more successful than the "sweeping personality" or "dominant will" one is sometimes urged to cultivate.

If one has difficulty in being a "good mixer" with audiences, it will help to try to be a better "mixer" in one's daily contacts. A more sympathetic understanding of human nature in general enables one to make a quick contact and also to size up one's audience instantly. The ability to change or adapt one's speech to meet the need of the moment is an asset highly prized by most speakers. Daniel Webster said of one of his great addresses, "I have been all my life preparing for this speech."

Again, the inexperienced speaker is sometimes afraid of being cordial for fear of losing dignity. But dignity is neither austerity nor coldness. It comes with the conviction that one has something worth while to say. It is at its best in company with tenderness.

It will also help a speaker if he thinks of his audience collectively rather than as so many individuals. It will thus become a big, pleasant "one" (an "it" in technical terms) instead of a mass of staring faces.

Approach on Common Grounds

Still another way to tie up with an audience and to win its confidence is to approach it on common grounds. We saw notable examples of this in the liberty bond s- -es during the World War. Even inexperienced speakers had little difficulty in contacting their audiences quickly. The patriotism all felt in common was the tie which unified them. This point will be discussed further in connection with the Introduction.

Ease is another quality that wins sure response. It is remarkable how quickly an audience which has felt the tension of a former speaker will sit back comfortably and relax when - person stands up who is as much at ease as in his own home. While some people seem to have this ability naturally to a greater extent than others, it too can be developed. It comes in large measure through a thorough grasp of the fundamentals that underlie effective speech.

This is the first of 12 articles appearing on Wednesdays. The next will discuss the subject of gaining ease in speaking.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TRAVELER from Boston was, not long ago, conversing with a fellow passenger on a Rhine boat. They were talking of Oberammergau, of Lauterbrunnen, of many places with which the German traveler was familiar. And then he began to ask the Bostonian about his home city. "And Bunker Hill Monument; is it not a fine view from the top?" After several other places of fame in the New England city had been mentioned, the man from Boston confusedly admitted that he had never visited them; in fact, he apparently knew less about his home town than he did about German cities and Swiss mountains.

In order that Chicagoans may not display a similar ignorance of the many places of interest in their city a club within a club has been formed for the purpose of visiting the unusual, as well as the more familiar, districts and buildings within the city.

This club has the informative name of "Know Your City Club," and is attached to the central branch of the Y. W. C. A.

A group meets each month to formulate plans for contemplated trips about the city. Folders are printed giving a schedule of trips for three months in advance.

* * *

Some of the places and activities of interest that have been visited include settlement houses, air ports, coast guard inspection, universities, observatories and buildings, art galleries, radio studios, the Dill Pickle Club, newspaper plants, telephoto station, temples, Hull House, Chicago underground tunnel, hotels, churches of all denominations for services and inspection of buildings.

The Progress Fair grounds, although not yet officially opened, are a focal point of interest to these visiting groups, as they have been to thousands of visitors during the last summer.

Unfrequented places of interest, and often of great influence, are included in the itineraries of the Know Your City Club. Often special arrangements are made for admission to such places and for the services of guides.

* * *

One trip each month is made to communities where live people of the various nationalities which comprise cosmopolitan Chicago. Often the residents of these communities arrange for special dinners to be served to the visitors. This always proves to be a great novelty and recipes are eagerly exchanged. A better understanding of the art and purpose of Indians, Swedes, Italians, Arabians, Danes, Chinese, Japanese, Russians, and others, have resulted from these visits.

Plans are now being made for the summer season when boat trips, visits to parks, country clubs, and college campuses will be included.

Mrs. M. Adele Wodell, 5746 Kenmore Avenue, The Kenard, Apartment 201, Chicago, is one of the regular hostesses of this club. She will doubtless be happy to reply to questions concerning its work. A stamp should always be inclosed for reply.

By Karl J. Reutter-The Christian Science Monitor

A FELT BAG AND BERET SET

These Bags and Caps on Suits Are Trimmed With Metal Ducks.

Under the flap there is room enough for a scratch pad and a pencil and a coin purse. This arrangement leaves the inside of the bag free for jacks and a little ball, for paper dolls and what-not. The closing is the new ribbon zipper.

Paris by Day and Night

Long coats of velvet and corduroy in seal brown or black or dark olive green are shown by several houses. Maggie Rouff shows these with a frock of a lighter color, pale beige, red or jade green. These models are single-breasted with long sleeves, which are loose at the wrist and have an interesting kerchief draping at the neck. Captain Molyneux is also showing one of these coats in seal-brown velvet with bell sleeves, a collar of brown fox and a narrow brown leather belt. This is worn with a frock of the same color in crepe satin, the dull and shiny sides of the material being used in the fashion of several seasons ago.

A costume by Maggie Rouff consists of a skirt of black woolen crêpe, a short-sleeved white satin blouse and a jacket with slightly full basque of black matelaisse with revers of the woolen crêpe.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Strongest City in Europe

TOLEDO is to me always the most mysterious, illusive and wonderful city in Spain. I am astounded to find that Toledo disappoints most people; friends look at me askance when I tell them it is my favorite city. "But what about Seville, Granada, Cordoba, Cadiz?" they say. "How much more beautiful than Toledo!"

Yes, I suppose they are—on the surface—more beautiful, like lovely women, whose beauty is perfect but chilling in its perfection, "faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null." Yet even these beautiful cities have an underneath life, pulsing, gay, *insouciant*, which one must seek for if one wants to appreciate and understand their beauty which is, after all, only a sort of mask hiding the living thing from unseeing eyes.

From the first, Toledo fascinated me; I used to wander about the streets, those strange narrow streets with their tall houses of heavy gray stone. The windows were heavily barred on the ground floor, and mostly shuttered on the upper floors. Every now and then one saw that the foundations of these houses were made, actually, of the rock. Toledo is indeed a huge natural rock that rears itself up by the side of the Tagus, and then fades away on the other side into the dim, far-stretching plain. Every now and then that rock bursts out, as it were, in the streets, as though even the weight of the whole town upon it could not contain it.

The city has the strangest coloring I ever saw, gray, green and white; cold, austere and remarkably fascinating. The stone and granite which forms all the buildings is gray, indistinguishable from the rock; and the dust in the streets is white, shining like silver in the sun. The rock foundation on which the town is built slopes down to the river in folds and hangings of green—short, pale green grass that catches the sun in a peculiar way. There is a faint shadow of green in the streets—grass growing between the stones wherever the dust gives it space, grass clinging to the foundations of the houses, to those pieces of rock that appear so suddenly in the streets. The whole town washed in these three colors.

Its first impression is that of a city of strength; even the houses—grim and forbidding—seem fortified: the immense walls surrounding it, the massive blocks of granite which form churches and monasteries, all look as though they were built to stand a siege. Most emphatically "a strong city, set upon a hill."

But the inexplicable thing about Toledo is that, although it gives this impression of enormous strength, one is aware, subconsciously, that there is a great deal more strength behind it all which one is not seeing: There it stands on its bare and high rock, with the river rushing round its base, rising up from the plain like a challenge.

Immediately one is interested, excited, intrigued. What sort of wild strange lives have been lived out here? What hidden mystery does this town hold? What indomitable will has molded this massive impressive city?

The sun beats mercilessly down on it, the winds from the plain sweep through it, shrieking and screaming, filling its narrow streets and alleys with the fine white dust in summer and winter. It has winding passages of gray stone leading down to the river, and high dark streets leading up to the top of the hill. Even in the spring the sun makes these narrow alleys like furnaces and the wind sweeps the dust into little heaps at the street corners.

"Has this city ever been taken? Has any enemy ever conquered it?" I once asked my friend, who was telling me of its history as we walked round the ramparts of the Castle.

"Once, by treachery, the Moors got into it. But no one has ever overcome it in open warfare. It has outstood every siege. It is the strongest city in Europe."

It was only after I had fallen in love, deeply and enduringly, with Toledo that it began to reveal itself to me. I served it faithfully, too, studying it incessantly, getting up in the early morning to see the plain, stretching away beyond its walls, come to life in the dawn; to watch it—all gray and silver and faintly blue in the distance—half shrouded with wreathes of mist, shine rosered and glittering as the sun mounted high in the sky.

The hot noon was a time for rest and siesta. No one could stand the blazing furnace of the streets then. The city went to sleep, too; no one in the streets, hardly anybody in the churches, only a few workmen, drowsy and nodding upon the wooden seats under the trees in the Square, or a few old men sheltering from the heat on the stone benches of the cloisters. No one else to be seen. The air, rising above the lower houses on the hill, seemed literally a-quiver with heat, the only thing alive and watching in all Toledo at noontide!

Later on, as the sun dips down in the sky, the city comes to life again, visibly, before one's eyes. Life awakes and resumes with a flare of trumpets, and the clashing of cymbals. So it seemed to me, at least, for there was generally a perfectly amazing sunset, violent-flaming, almost unbelievable! Never have I seen such sunsets as those watched from the city walls of Toledo. Huge clouds, like Spanish galleons, those clouds which Italians call cumuli, pile up over the plain, and are drawn into masses by the wind. When the sun actually sinks, they assume the most astonishing colors: has anyone ever seen a *brown* sunset? I have several times from the Toledo walls! I was told it was the effect of the dust clouds. I was given a hundred explanations—but I am not interested in explanations. I know it was all a rich brown velvet mass, shot with gold and copper, lemon and flame color. Sometimes the clouds were all silver and amethyst, massed up against a pale green sky, or white fleecy things with pink linings (this on one of the rare days without wind) floating on a sky of purest turquoise. I never saw such riots of color.

There was so much to do in Toledo that, no matter how early I got up or how late I went to bed, I never got it all in. And yet I was told I did nothing, nothing at all! "Have you been studying the great picture of El Greco?" "No; I have been watching the sun set over the plain!"

The walk back after sunset was almost best of all; it was the only time the city had any other color than its own ensign of green, gray and white. And yet it really took on no color, but the reflected light from the sky seemed to make the gray stone suddenly come to life. It literally glowed. It was not dyed red—not even faintly flushed with rose color—but it warmed up as though it were on fire inside, as though life were in it. The glass in the window panes shone with a ghostly pale blue light, the carved wooden hatchments, shutters, balconies seemed made of dark velvet. Just then for a moment, Toledo showed its softer side. But the dark curtain of night falls suddenly in Spain, the magic of twilight lasts but a moment, and then the stars blaze out and it is dark enough to see them. Suddenly lights shine out behind curtained windows, the huge house doors are closed, and you hear the bolts drawn. There is the sound of a guitar from some balcony; a child being taken in from its play, cries out, protesting.

And so night comes to Toledo!

ELEANOR ELSNER.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Village Chimneys

"All bright and glittering in the smokeless air" is a vision which I feel needs a little smoke to add to its beauty. Tulip-tinted into the fairest day rises the smoke from the homes of men, and at evening it is still an appeal to our simplest and sweetest instinct. Most alluring, perhaps, when it is from cottage chimneys, where still it announces without sentiment the plainest system of our existence. The hearth is the centre of that scheme of things. Its broad base is crowned with a broad and solid chimney; then the rest may be said to fall into position, thatch, timber, and clay. The dominating hearths and chimneys of our older houses are not easy to destroy; they are the real village. Thanks to them it comes about that one often has an aspect of a place such as an Elisabethan, or at least a contemporary of Milton, would feel to be quite of his world and time. I speak especially of the straight, rectangular brick chimney, without entering into the graces of ornament devised for manor houses, and, in the Victorian period, passed on to lodges and other modest dwellings. In countries where an extended stove-pipe is the conduit of smoke, one cannot obtain the same impression of a village street, and a vigorous antiquity.—EDMUND BLUNDEN, in "The Face of England." (New York: Longmans.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Street in Boulancourt, France: From a Pen-and-Ink Sketch by Cordelia Brooks

Lull Before Storm

One day when the corn was being carried, I went with Katya and Sonya to our favourite seat in the garden, in the shade of the lime-trees and above the dell, beyond which the fields and woods lay open before us. It was three days since Sergey Mikhaylych had been to see us; we were expecting him, all the more because our bailiff reported that he had promised to visit the harvest-field. At two o'clock we saw him ride on to the rye field. With a smile and a glance at me Katya ordered peaches and cherries, of which he was very fond, to be brought; then she lay down on the bench and began to doze. I tore off a crooked flat lime-tree branch, which made my hand wet with its juicy leaves and juicy bark. Then I fanned Katya with it and went on with my book, breaking off from time to time to look at the field-path along which he must come. Sonya was making a doll's house at the root of an old lime-tree. The day was sultry, windless, and streaming; the clouds were packing and growing blacker; all morning a thunderstorm had been gathering, and I felt restless, as I always did before thunder. But by afternoon the clouds began to part, the sun sailed out into a clear sky, and only in one quarter was there a faint rumbling. A single heavy cloud, louring above the horizon and mingling with the dust from the fields, was rent from time to time by pale zigzags of lightning which ran down to the ground. It was clear that for today the storm would pass off, with us at all events. The road beyond the garden was visible in places, and we could see a procession of high, creaking carts slowly moving along it with their load of sheaves, while the empty carts rattled at a faster pace to meet them, with swaying legs and shirts fluttering in them. The thick dust neither blew away nor settled down—it stood still beyond the fence, and we could see it through the transparent foliage of the garden trees. A little farther off, in the stackyard, the same voices and the same creaking of wheels were audible; and the same yellow sheaves that had moved slowly past the fence were now flying aloft, and I could see the oval stacks gradually rising higher, and their conspicuous pointed tops, and the labourers swarming upon them. On the dusty field in front more carts were moving and more yellow sheaves were visible; and the noise of the carts, with the sound of talking and singing, came to us from a distance. At one side the bare stubble, with strips of fallow covered with wormwood, came more and more into view. Lower down, to the right, the gay dresses of the women were visible, as they bent down and swung their arms to bind the sheaves. Here the bare stubble looked untidy; but the disorder was cleared by degrees, as the pretty sheaves were ranged at close intervals. It seemed as if summer had suddenly turned to autumn before my eyes. The dust and heat were everywhere, except in our favourite nook in the garden; and everywhere, in this heat and dust and under the burning sun, the labourers carried on their heavy task with talk and noise.

Meanwhile Katya slept so sweetly on our shady bench, beneath her white cambric handkerchief, the black, juicy cherries glistened so temptingly on the plate, our dresses were so clean and fresh, the water in the jug was so bright with rainbow colours in the sun, and I felt so happy! "How can I help it?" I thought; "Am I to blame for being happy? And how can I share my happiness?" . . .

By this time the sun had sunk behind the tops of the birch avenue, the dust was settling on the fields, the distance became clearer and brighter in the slanting light. The clouds had dispersed altogether; I could see through the trees the thatch of three new cornstacks. The labourers came down off the stacks; the carts hurried past, evidently for the last time, with a loud noise of shouting; the women, with rakes over their shoulders and strawbands in their belts, walked home past us, singing loudly.—LEO TOLSTOY, in "Family Happiness." Translated by J. D. DUFF, in "The Kreutzer Sonata and Other Stories." (London: Oxford University Press.)

MISS CORDELIA BROOKS, a young Boston artist and graduate of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School, has caught the sober charm of a truly Old World French village in this pen-and-ink sketch. The crumbling walls, the unpaved winding street, the two peasant women, all suggest a simple and sturdy beauty, which has endured through the centuries.

Boulancourt is situated near Barbizon, haunt of Millet and his fellow painters. Strolling toward the fields on the outskirts of the village one evening at twilight, Miss Brooks saw a living prototype of that figure which the famous artist portrayed in his "Gleaners." For a solitary woman passed, gathering up stray wisps of wheat which the harvesters had overlooked.

There are not many families in Boulancourt, probably eighty or so. The inhabitants—men, women and children—are engaged in cultivating the surrounding wheat fields. Their lives are simple. An occasional fair, consisting of a few musicians and a space cleared off for dancing and merrymaking, constitute their chief diversion.

For other social life, the villagers rely on equally primitive pastimes. At the café and the fountain they gather in the evening, after the day's labor is finished, to gossip and pass the twilight hours. Another favorite meeting place is the washing shed, where the women congregate once a week.

Miss Brooks was greatly impressed by the friendliness and courtesy of the children. They called her "la mamselle"; and, when she was out sketching, they followed her, carrying her stool and paraphernalia. She found the villagers cordial, once they had accepted her, and she was often surrounded by a little group of eager onlookers.

Part of the atmosphere of Boulancourt Miss Brooks found in its animals. Dogs, ducks and chickens wander about the village, in and out of the café, with no apparent restrictions. Barns, separated from the family living quarters by only a low wall, make the horses and fowls an indespensable part of the domestic scene.

The street in Miss Brooks' sketch leads to the outskirts of the village, beyond which lie glorious fields of red poppies and flowing acres of grain with here and there a clump of trees.

Evidence of the artist's interest in roofs is found in this sketch. Miss Brooks has studied them carefully; through her medium she portrays the character which each presents to her and each is treated with a slightly different technique to bring out its own personality. The sketch provides a wealth of atmosphere through short, telling lines. Though it contains pleasant detail, the artist has attained her effect chiefly through economy of line and sympathetic feeling for the subject. Miss Brooks has worked chiefly in oils, though she finds pen and ink an ideal medium for recording impressions deftly and surely.

The Rural Pipe

(The Rustic Poet Soliloquizes)

Nay, chide me not because my pipe oft-sings
Of country doings and of common things:

Of sun-steeped fields where men forestall the day
To gather up in mows the winter's hay;

Of kine called musically at the bars,
And swaying home beneath the early stars;

Of woods divinely cool, where moss and fern
Do haunt the pleasant places of the burn;

Of berry pickings, and of harvest fun
Beneath the moon when day-work all is done;

Of fall forgatherings, when nuts are thick,
And boys beat out the burrs with lusty stick;

Of storm-bound labors and of snowings-in,
When water locks, and low is every bin;

Of cuttin gice upon the waveless lake,
Where skaters whirl and frosty music make;

Of these, and more, the happenings manifold,
Whereby the countryside's full tale is told.

Nay, chide me not, for these are things I see
And know and love—the very heart of me.

So did Theocritus, and still we hear
His airs Sicilian and his message clear.

—From "The Collected Poems of RICHARD BURTON." (New York: Bobbs-Merrill.)

LA LUZ DEL AMOR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN HOMBRE de estado ha dicho: "Cuando nos amemos los unos a los otros como hermanos, tratándonos reciprocamente como tales, y cada uno de nosotros, buscando su bien en el bien de todos, identifique su vida con la vida de todos, dispuesto a sacrificarse a sí mismo por los demás miembros de la familia humana,—entonces los males que parecen agobiar el mundo se desvanecerán como la niebla ante el sol amaneciente."

La obra del Amor es unir a la humanidad cada vez más estrechamente, hasta que cada uno trabaje para todos, y todos trabajen para cada uno; porque un Amor infinito debe incluir a todos en un ministerio infinito. Cuando el reflejo del Amor divino ilumine nuestros corazones, estaremos dispuestos a auxiliar, si fuera necesario, a los que parezcan débiles y vacilantes, tratando de llevar sus cargas y de sanarles y elevarles.

Para poder amar a nuestro hermano verdaderamente, tenemos que aprender a considerarle como un ser espiritual y no material. Tenemos que mirar más allá de la evidencia de los sentidos materiales, y ver a cada identidad verdadera como una expresión individual de Dios, perfecta como el Padre. Si nos permitimos ver como real cualquier cosa que no sea la expresión perfecta de Dios, aceptamos el testimonio de los sentidos materiales como verdadero, excluyendonos a nosotros mismos del reino de los cielos. En su mensaje a La Iglesia Madre para el año 1902 Mary Baker Eddy nos dice (pág. 9), "No os preocupeis tanto por las cosas del mundo, la popularidad, la vanidad y la comodidad, y—¡amad!"

El Amor es el Principio que gobierna el universo y une a todos los hijos de Dios en mutuo entendimiento. El Amor es la antítesis del ego mortal, y sólo a medida que aprendamos a eliminar el egoísmo de nuestro pensamiento y de nuestros actos, descubriremos la identidad espiritual y podremos obedecer el mandamiento nuevo de Jesús: "Que os améis los unos a los otros" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). No hay nunca un instante en nuestra vida diaria, cuando no nos sea posible expresar este amor semejante al de Cristo, cuyo calor rodea igualmente a todos. Hay que purificar el oro del carácter humano de la escoria terrenal y pulirlo para que pueda reflejar la imagen divina, porque la abnegación es la esencia de la reflexión del Amor. Son muchas la definiciones que se pueden dar de la palabra "amor", pero tal vez una de las más hermosas es la que dice, que el amor es un deseo compasivo que anhela el bién de los demás.

Una persona interesada en la Ciencia Cristiana recibió una vez un ramo de flores primaverales procediendo del jardín de un amigo. En el camino a su casa encontró a uno y despues a otro que parecían necesitar el mensaje de alegría y de amor que estas flores traían. Así el ramo se quedó cada vez más pequeño, hasta que, cuando ella llegó a casa ya no tenía más que una flor para ponerla en el florero sobre su mesa. Pero en lugar de sentirlo, como si hubiese perdido algo, echandolo de menos y produciendole una sensación de vacío, había en su corazón un resplandor de amor y de alegría y de regocijo, y su cuarto estaba lleno de la fragancia espiritual de la gratitud. Cada flor que regaló a otros le había dejado a ella algo real y hermoso, y de nuevo aprendió que sólo dando recibimos verdaderamente.

¡Qué alegría es el saber que la mente mortal no tiene poder para obstruir la comprensión creciente de este maravilloso amor de Dios en la mentalidad humana! Cuando la presencia del amor divino se haya comprendido, aunque no sea más que en cierta medida, ¡qué privilegio es que se pueda expresar su substancia en un genuino amor fraternal para todos! Aprendemos que el conocer a Dios cómo Amor es vida eterna, y que amar abundantemente es vivir abundantemente. Cuando la comprensión de esto amanezca en nuestro pensamiento, nos sentiremos más libres, porque nos habremos elevado en cierta medida por encima de la materia y de la esclavitud al entendimiento de "la luz del Amor siempre presente", la cual, como dice Mary Baker Eddy en la página 505 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), "ilumina el universo." En la proporción en que aprendamos más esta manera de reflejar el Amor encontraremos que nos estamos volviendo de un desierto a un jardín de flores; nos deshacemos de las cargas agobiantes de las creencias materiales, encontrando las alas soportantes de la fe y del amor; y no cantidad de amarguras en el camino nos pueden robar la alegría del triunfo.

Es facil tener teorías sobre este asunto, otra cosa es probar la verdad con demostración diaria. De poco servirán nuestras declaraciónes acerca de la totalidad y de la omnipresencia del Amor, a no ser que sean acompañadas de una manifestación activa de sincero cariño humano, servicio abnegado y una indulgencia llena de compasión y de ternura. Los apóstoles verdaderos no son agentes pasivos sino expositores activos del amor, reflejando el Amor divino, que es la esencia misma de su existencia. Aprendemos por fin que nuestra única felicidad descansa en el amor a nuestro Creador y el servicio a nuestros semejantes, amandoles "fervientemente, con sencillo corazón." Podemos todos reflejar más amor, podemos todos obrar un poco mejor mañana de lo que estamos obrando hoy. Alegrémonos de que tengamos tanto más que aprender del Amor, tanto más que practicar, tanto más que agradecer.

A medida que adelantemos con sinceridad de propósito, comprenderemos que una identidad nueva se está desarrollando, que un cielo nuevo y una tierra nueva están entrando en nuestra experiencia, y que la Ciencia Cristiana, la religión del Amor, no es solamente teórica, sino práctica y demostrable. Dios es nuestro Padre-Madre Amor, presente ahora mismo, y en nuestra existencia verdadera no estaremos nunca más cerca de El de lo que lo estamos hoy mismo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Sunlight of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STATESMAN has said, "When we love one another as brothers, and treat each other reciprocally as such, and each one seeking his own good, in the good of all, shall identify his life with the life of all, and shall be ready to sacrifice himself for the members of the common family,—then, the ills which seem to weigh so heavily upon the world will vanish, as the mist before the rising of the sun."

It is the work of Love to unite mankind ever more closely, until each is working for all, and all are working for each; for one infinite Love must include all in one infinite ministry. As the reflection of divine Love is shed abroad in our hearts, we shall in case of need lend ourselves to the seemingly weak and wayward, seeking to bear their burdens and striving to heal and uplift them.

Truly to love our brother we must learn to regard him as spiritual, not material. We must look beyond the evidence of the material senses, and see each true identity as the individual expression of God, perfect as the Father. When we allow ourselves to see as real anything less than the perfect expression of God, we are accepting material sense as true, and thus are keeping ourselves out of the kingdom of Love. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 9), "Let the world, popularity, pride, and ease concern you less, and *love thou.*"

Love is the Principle which governs the universe and unites all of God's children in mutual understanding. Love is the antithesis of mortal selfhood, and it is only as we learn to eliminate selfishness from thought and deed that we discover spiritual identity and are enabled to obey the new command of Jesus, that we "love one another." There is never a moment in the daily round of our lives when we may not express this Christlike love, which glows with all-enfolding warmth. The gold of human character must be cleansed of earthly dross and burnished to reflect the divine image, for the essence of Love's reflection is selflessness. Many definitions might be given of the word "love," but one of the most beautiful may be that, as has been said, love is a yearning compassionate desire for the good of others.

A Christian Scientist was once presented with a bouquet of early spring blooms from the garden of a friend. As she proceeded on her homeward way, she met first one and then another who seemed to need the message of cheer and love which these blooms carried. So the bunch grew smaller and smaller until, when she reached her room, she had just one spray to place in the vase on her table. But instead of any sense of loss or lack or emptiness, there was in her heart a radiance of love and joy and gladness, and her room was filled with the spiritual fragrance of gratitude. Each flower she had given away had left with her something that was real and beautiful, and she had learned once again that only by giving do we truly receive.

What a joy to know that mortal mind has no power to hinder the unfoldment to human consciousness of this wonderful love of God! When the presence of divine Love has been realized, even in a small measure, what a privilege to express its substance in true brotherliness to all! We are taught that to know God as Love is life eternal, and to love abundantly is to live abundantly. When this understanding dawns on our thought, we become conscious of a greater sense of freedom because we have been lifted in some measure out of matter and bondage into the understanding of "the light of ever-present Love," which, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 503), "illumines the universe." As we thus learn more of this reflection of Love, we find we are turning from a wilderness to a blossoming garden; we are laying down the oppressive burden of material beliefs and finding the supporting wings of faith and love, and no amount of buffeting in the journey can take from us the joy of triumph.

It is an easy matter to theorize at length on this subject, but quite another thing to prove the truth in daily demonstration. Any number of statements regarding Love's allness and omnipresence will be of little avail unless there is active manifestation of warm human affection, selfless service, and compassionate, tender forgiveness. True apostles are not passive agents, but active exponents of love, reflecting Love, which is their very being. We learn at length that one's sole happiness lies in loving his Maker, and serving his neighbor "with a pure heart fervently." We can all reflect more love; we can all do a little better tomorrow than we are doing today. Let us rejoice that there is so much more of Love to learn, so much more to practice, so much more for which to be grateful.

Pressing forward with earnestness of purpose, we realize that a new selfhood is unfolding, a new heaven and a new earth are coming into our experience, and that Christian Science, the religion of Love, is not merely theoretical, but practical and demonstrable. God is our Father-Mother Love here and now, and in our real being we shall never be nearer to Him than we are today.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Kittredge Hill

They coast no more down Kittredge Hill
On starry nights and cold;
No longer laughing girls and boys
Troop hillward, I am told;
They coast no more on Kittredge Hill,
Gay-shouting as of old.

All silently above the wood
The yellow moon drifts by;
All silently the pointed firs
Stand black against the sky;
Unbroken on the moonlit snow
Their silent shadows lie.

But still I know on winter nights,
Wherever they may be,
There must be some who wander back
In reminiscent glee
To trudge that trail again, and coast
Down Kittredge Hill with me.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

The Bronze Age

Art lovers passing through the great museums of Europe are often puzzled by the constant recurrence of replicas of some famous statue. A museum may even possess several copies, each with some variation, as at Naples, where there are several examples of the Venus of Praxiteles, all exhibiting the familiar pose. We ask which is the authentic work, from the master's own hands. The answer is found in the story of the decline of Greece.

After her absorption by Rome, the impulse to produce noble, original work faded. The Greek studios became factories, turning out copies (many very able ones) of famous or popular statues for wealthy patrons. These replicas were mostly of marble, and a copy of a bronze original often necessitated more or less ugly supports, which the stronger bronze did not require. As for original marble statues, much damage was due to ignorant or wilful mischief in ancient times. There were thousands of fine statues adorning the walls of Delphi when the Gauls attacked the city in 279 B. C. These barbarians, cloaked and trousered (except in actual battle), must have been scandalized at the sight of these unclothed images and made short work of any they could get at. In modern times many statues in the museums have been remorselessly scraped and sandpapered to make them presentable (!), so that the original surface has been lost, and the character of the modeling as well. Again, a marble statue makes as good lime as any unwrought limestone, and the presence of ancient limekilns on the chief sites of Greek art testifies to what happened in the barbarous ages following. The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, already ruined by the earthquake, was used by the Knights of St. John as building materia' and lime for mortar. The modern excavators found the sculptures imbedded in the walls of the castle and in houses around.

Bronze, an imperishable material under ordinary conditions, suffered quite as much as marble, for it could be easily melted and used for weapons or any other purpose. In this way many statues at Delphi disappeared during the Sacred War. The existing buildings of ancient Rome and elsewhere bear witness to the poverty in metal during later times. Every joint in the stones, where might be a plug of lead or other metal, has been laboriously bored into. Apart from deliberate destruction or mutilation, marble is of all sculptural materials the most liable to damage. —From "Art in the Life of Mankind," by ALLEN W. SEABY. (New York: Oxford.)

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WALL STREET TAKING MORE HOPEFUL VIEW

Stocks Make Good Gains and Almost Buoyant at Times

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Wall Street took a somewhat more cheerful view of 1933 today, and stocks turned almost buoyant.

Trading was in relatively small volume, but many prominent issues rose from 1 to more than 3 points.

Strength of the Chicago and Liverpool wheat markets evidently gave the signal for bullish operations in shares.

The market held firmly to its 1 to 3 point gains in the late trading, after an almost steady advance from the opening. Turnover continued small, although in excess of yesterday.

Gains of 2 to 3 points were scored by American Can, Allied Chemical, Case, American Telephone, International Business Machines, Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

Up more than a point were U. S. Steel, International Harvester, National Biscuit, United Aircraft, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific.

Transfers approximated 700,000 shares.

Among low-priced issues, Paramount was taken in some volume, up a fraction. Oils improved slightly, but coppers lagged.

Sentiment Mixed

Brokerage sentiment remained mixed, but more bullish quarters expressed the view that some spring recovery in business was almost certain, and should be discounted in advance by the market.

It was pointed out that spring recovery in 1932 was almost lacking, so that there had undoubtedly been an accumulated deficiency of seasonal consumers' goods, which should in some degree be met, despite the low level of purchasing power.

More skeptical quarters, however, continued to stress political uncertainties, and the low level of corporate earnings.

Wall Street continued to watch Washington hopefully. The expressed determination of political leaders to balance the budget has met with enthusiasm in banking quarters, where a balanced budget has been widely urged as a prerequisite to sustained business recovery. Talk in Washington of devaluation of the dollar has also attracted much attention in the financial district, but fears of dangerous inflation have not been engendered, for gilt-edged bonds have continued to advance.

Government Bonds Rise

The decision of House leaders to rush consideration of the domestic allotment plan also attracted keen interest. Wall Street has in the main been stanchly opposed to price-fixing schemes, but the allotment plan has some supporters in the financial community.

United States Government obligations today held the attention of the bond Market as eight of the listed issues moved up to the highest price levels of the last year or more.

At the same time highest grade corporation loans were firm, and rallies of a point or more were recorded by the semi-speculative groups.

A number of the rails recovered after early weakness. The foreign section was steady to firm.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	3½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	4%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	24⅞c	25½c	30¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3 @4
5 to 6 months.	¾	¾	3 @4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3⅛@3
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3⅛@3
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3⅛@3
4 months ...	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
5 months ...	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅞@3⅝
6 months ...	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅞@3⅝

London Quotations

Call money ...	¾%	¾%	5¼%
Short bills ...	1 1/16@1⅛	1 1/16@1⅛	5⅝@5⅞
3 mos bills ...	1 1/16@1⅛	1 1/16@1⅛	5⅞@6⅛
Bar gold	123s 4d	123s 9d	121s 11d
Bar silver	16 1/16d	16½d	20 1/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	2%	2%	4½%
Com paper ...	2	2	3¼@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.33⅝	$3.33¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.33¾	3.33⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅝	.0390¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2379	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1730	.1725	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0145½	.0145½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4018	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1718	.1717	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5980
Spain—peseta	.0816	.0816½	.193
Sweden—krona	.1818	.1817	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924	.1924	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2148	.2125	*
Shanghai—tael	.2373½	.2373½	*
India—rupee	.2530	.2533	.3650
Japan—yen	.2062½	.2062½	.4984
Java—florin	.4028	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.3875	.3887½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1700	.1700	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8875	.8837½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.4	Last Jan.3
9½	1⅛	..	Adams Express	2200	5¼	4½	5⅛	4½
73	22	5	Adams Exp pf	10	50	50	50	..
30⅝	12	2	Adams Mills	200	15	15	15	15⅛
14	9	..	Addressograph	400	10	9½	10	10⅛
63½	30⅞	3¶	Air Reduction	3100	61⅛	59⅝	61⅛	59
18⅝	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	13⅝	13	13	13⅝
3⅞	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
8¼	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
8	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
88¼	42½	6¶	Allied Chem	15100	86⅛	80⅞	85¾	81
119⅝	96¾	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119	119	119	..
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6¾
2⅛	⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	1	1	1	..
23¾	12	2	Amerada	400	20¾	20½	20⅝	20¾
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	17200	57⅞	54⅞	57⅝	54½
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	7	7	7	7
50	15⅛	..	Am Car & F pf	700	18	16⅛	18	..
37¾	18	3¶	Am Chicle	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1700	22	19⅞	22	20
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	7	6¼	7	6¼
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	9	9	9	..
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	10	10	10	9⅝
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
6⅝	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
21⅞	4	..	Am Ice	400	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝
12	2½	..	Am International	700	7⅛	7¼	7⅝	7¼
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
49	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	1100	19¼	19	19	17¾
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2	2	2	..
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	30	15½	15½	15½	..
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2700	8⅛	7⅝	8	7½
58	15¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
43¾	10	2½	Am P&L pf A	200	18¾	18	18¾	..
13¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	3400	7⅜	7	7⅜	6⅞
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	7¾
25⅞	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	13⅝	12	13¼	12¼
6¼	¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6⅛
36⅝	20	2½¶	Am Stores	100	31½	31½	31½	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	22½	22	22½	..
137⅝	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	21100	107½	103¼	107⅛	103
34⅛	11	1	Am Wat W&E	1200	18	16½	18	16⅛
79	76	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	53½	53½	53½	..
31	11	1	Am WW&E ct	400	16	15	16	15¼
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4
39⅞	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞	24½
14⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4400	8¼	7	8¼	7⅛
2⅝	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅜	3⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	400	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	7⅝
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	4½	4	4½	4
42	18¾	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
94	17⅛	..	Atchison T&SF	12100	42⅞	39½	42⅞	39¼
44	9⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	400	20	18	20	17½
21⅞	8⅛	1	Atl Refining	2100	17⅛	16½	17⅛	16¾
25⅛	7½	..	Atlas Powder	1100	9½	9⅝	9½	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	7400	54	49	53½	49
8⅝	1⅛	..	Aviation Corp Del	1600	7½	6⅞	7½	..
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	12	11	12	11⅞
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	8⅞
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	12⅛	11	12⅛	10½
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..
3½	½	..	Barker Bros	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1400	4	3⅞	4	3¾
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	1300	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
45⅞	29¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	46	46	46	..
18¾	4⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
79⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	16	14¼	16	14⅛
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	32	28	32	..
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Bh	1400	13¾	13½	13¾	..
42½	24¼	2	Borden	3400	25	23⅞	25	23⅞
14¼	3⅛	..	Borg Warner	400	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅝
10	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	8	8	8	..
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¼
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	26⅞	25⅝	26½	25½
28⅞	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	71½	70	71½	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	79⅞	79	79⅞	77¼
119½	100	7	Brown Shoe pf	200	110	110	110	..
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2¾	2⅜	2¾	..
80	34	7	Bucyrus E pf	30	36	36	36	..
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
1⅝	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6	1	..	Burns Bros pf	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	8	7⅞	8	..
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	10	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅛
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldge pf	10	23	23	23	23¼
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
24⅝	7	..	Byers	2100	14⅜	13½	14⅜	13⅛
64	30	7	Byers pf	1800	30	30	30	..
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	400	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	3	2⅝	3	2⅝
15	6	1	Canada Dry	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	4400	14½	14	14⅝	14¼
65¾	16⅞	..	Case Thresh	10100	44⅞	40½	44⅞	40
75	20	7	Case Thresh pf	50	50½	50⅜	50½	..
15	2⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2100	7½	7	7½	6⅞
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	300	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8⅝
20½	7⅝	1½	Central Aguirre	100	14½	134½	14½	14
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	147	60	60	60	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	3100	7	5⅞	7	6
30⅝	16⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1100	15¾	15	15¾	14⅞
31⅝	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6100	27½	26⅛	27¼	26⅝
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1300	4½	3⅞	4½	3⅞
7	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	6½	5⅞	6½	..
6⅜	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16⅝	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	4¼	3¾	4¼	3⅞
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	5½	5⅛	5⅝	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1200	6½	5½	[illegible]	¾
14	6	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
8	1⅛	..	Childs Company	500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	7900	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16½
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	11⅛	11	11	11
68	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	50	49	50	..
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	90	90	90	..
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜
12½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	500	12	12	12	..
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6½	5¾	6½	5¾
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	8100	17	15⅞	16⅞	15⅝
79⅞	40	6	Columbia2G pf A	700	71¾	70½	71⅜	69¾
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	10⅝	9½	10⅝	..
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1400	30½	28	30⅛	27½
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	300	24	23⅝	24	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	18½
105	94	7	Comm I Tr 7%	100	104	104	104	..
82	55¼	6	Comm I Ah cv pf	100	84	84	84	..
15¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	800	11	10¼	11	10⅜
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	1900	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2½
18½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	300	43½	42	43½	42
5⅞	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	2	1¾	1⅞	..
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	6¼	6	6	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	2900	61¼	59⅛	61	59⅛
9	4	..	Consol Oil	600	5½	5¼	5⅞	5½
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	99	99	99	..
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
1¼	¼	..	Container B	100	½	½	½	..
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
41	17⅞	2	Cont Can	2000	40⅝	39	40¼	38⅞
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	15⅝	14⅞	15½	15
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1700	2½	2¼	2½	2⅛
9⅞	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	900	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	6
55⅞	24¾	3	*Corn Products	5400	54⅞	53	54⅞	53½
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	300	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3
76½	13½	2	Cream of Wheat	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	500	15	14⅞	15	14⅜
49⅞	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	40	19	17½	18⅞	19
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	23	23	23	20
31	7	..	Curtis Publishg	300	10	10	10	..
86	32¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	43	43	43	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3900	2¼	2	2¼	2
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1300	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
			—D—					
7¾	2¼	.60	Davega St	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	7⅝	7¼	7¼	..
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	300	51	51	51	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	1700	23⅝	21½	23	20½
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	70⅛	68	70⅛	..
19¼	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
26¾	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
12⅞	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	1900	13	12⅞	13	12⅝
18½	11¼	1.50¶	Dominion Stores	200	15¼	14⅞	15	14¾
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	600	11½	11	11½	10½
12½	1⅝	..	Dresser B	100	2½	2½	2½	..
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	4200	39⅜	36⅞	39⅜	36⅝
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	57	55¾	57	57
125	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	120½	120½	120½	..
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅛
32⅝	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	19¾	18⅞	19¾	18½
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	300	1⅝	1	1⅝	1
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2100	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	300	17	16¾	17	15⅝
55½	8⅞	2	El Pw&L 6%pf	200	15¾	15	15¾	..
¾	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
25	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	7½	7	7½	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	28	28	28	..
18	10½	1½	Equitable Off Blg	200	11	10⅞	11	11
5⅛	4⅛	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	100	4	4	4	..
2½	½	..	Evans Products	200	1	1	1	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	30	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
22	8¼	1¶	Fed Lt & Trac	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
28	15	..	Fed M & S pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
10⅝	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3	3	3	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	17	16½	17	16¼
54¾	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	56	54½	54½	55
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	9	9	9	..
22¾	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19	19	19	18½
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	7500	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞
28⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	1600	26	24⅝	26	24¼
			—G—					
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3400	17½	16⅝	17½	16⅞
15¼	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	13½	13½	13½	13
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½	..
25⅞	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	30	8	8	8	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7200	15½	14¾	15½	14⅞
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1600	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	2700	27	25½	26¾	25⅝
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
30	5¼	7c	Gen G&E 7% A	30	11	10¼	11	..
40	5¼	8c	Gen G&E 8% A	30	13	13	13	13
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	200	39⅝	38½	38¾	39⅝
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	19400	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
89¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	74	73½	74	..
4	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3	3	3	..
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3½	3	3½	2⅞
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	14½	14½	14½	13½
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	200	⅝	½	½	¾
16¾	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	1400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
15⅝	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	5	5	5	..
24⅛	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2000	19⅛	17¾	19	17⅞
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10¾	3⅛	..	Glidden	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	20	56	56	56	..
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	4	3¾	4	..
20⅝	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	300	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
100	70	6	Gold Dust pf	100	102	102	102	..
12⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	170	5	4⅝	5	4½
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	1700	16	14½	15⅝	14¼
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	13	13	13	..
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	300	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	2
11⅝	2⅝	..	Granby	300	5¼	6⅛	5¼	4¾
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400	31¼	31	31¼	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	400	20½	20¼	20½	20
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2000	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝
2¾	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
			—H—					
38	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	27	27	27	28
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	60	48	45½	45½	..
4	½	..	Hat Sorp of Am	40	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
29½	13⅞	1⅛	Hercules Powder	300	16½	16	16½	16
85	43½	5	Hershey Choc	100	57	57	57	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	78	78	78	78
10⅝	2¾	..	Holland Furnace		3½	3½	3½	3¾
163	110	10b	Homestake Min	400	156	155	155	157
7½	6	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2½	2½	2½	2
5⅝	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	200	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16½	4⅞	.40	Howe Sound	100	6	6	6	5½

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.4	Last Jan.3
30⅝	8	2½	Hudson & Man	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
11⅝	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	1400	5	5	5	4⅛
5⅝	1⅛	..	Hupp Motors	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
24⅞	4⅝	..	Ill Central	1200	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝
45	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	10	32½	32½	32½	..
2⅝	1	..	Indian Refining	200	2	2	2	..
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	1400	30½	29	30½	..
44⅞	14⅝	2	Ingersoll-Rand	1400	28⅝	26⅝	28⅛	27⅞
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	200	13	13	13	13
7⅜	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	300	2½	2¼	2⅛	2¼
14⅝	2⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..
3½	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
7¼	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
3⅛	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
117	52⅞	6	Int Business M	900	92½	91¼	92½	89
5⅛	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	400	3½	3	3½	..
18⅝	3⅝	..	Int Cement	200	8½	8¼	8½	8
34½	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	11400	22⅞	20⅝	22⅞	20¾
11⅝	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅛
4¼	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	700	8½	8	8½	8⅛
12	1⅝	..	Int Paper 7%	10	2½	2½	2½	..
12⅝	1⅝	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
45	24⅜	6	Int Pr Ink pf	150	42	42	42	..
23⅛	6¼	1½	Int Salt	200	16	16	16	..
26	7½	..	Int Silver	100	13	13	13	..
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	70	35	34	35	..
15⅜	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	12100	7½	6⅞	7½	6⅞
52½	18	7	Int'sta DS pf xw	20	20	20	20	..
			—J—					
35	15⅛	3	Jewel Tea	400	25¼	25	25	..
33⅝	10	..	Johns Manville	6100	22	19¾	21½	19⅝
			—K—					
15¼	2¼	..	Kan C South	100	8	8	8	..
14⅝	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1	1	1	1
4¼	½	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	½	½	½	⅝
10⅝	2⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	1700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
19⅝	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	4900	9½	8⅞	9½	9⅛
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	700	10½	10	10½	10
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Holl	4100	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	2700	17¼	17	17¼	17⅛
			—L—					
8⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	500	6¼	5¾	5¾	5
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	12	10⅝	12	10½
41⅛	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41¼
9⅜	3⅜	..	Libbey-Owens-F	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
19⅝	8½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	10½	10½	10½	..
14	6½	.80	Link Belt	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	14¼	14½	14¼	13½
37¾	13¼	3	Loew's Inc	16000	21½	19⅞	21½	19¾
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
36⅝	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	700	25¼	23	25¼	..
38¼	7½	..	Louisville & N	700	24	21½	24	21¼
11⅜	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	200	5½	5¼	5¼	..
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
21⅝	13	1¼¶	McIntyre Porcu	2100	21½	20⅝	21⅜	21¼
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2400	46	44¼	46	44¼
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	3700	1	½	⅞	1
36	7	..	McLellan Sto pf	111	5½	4	5½	7
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	500	20¼	20	20¼	19
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	34	32¾	34	32⅜
2¼	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	10	¼	¼	¼	..
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛
14⅝	6½	.80	Marine Mid	400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
3⅛	½	..	Marmon Motor	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	300	5¼	5	5¼	..
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	40	16½	15½	16½	15¾
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	400	12	11¾	12	12
19½	5¼	1	Mesta Mach	400	7½	7⅛	7½	..
6¼	1½	..	Miami Cop	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8⅞	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
12⅝	2	..	Midland Steel	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
23½	11	1	Min Honeywell	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
3⅜	⅝	..	Min Moline	2200	1¼	1	1¼	..
14⅝	4	..	Min Moline pf	200	7	6½	7	..
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	6½	5¾	6½	5⅞
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	400	12¾	11½	12¾	11½
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	1700	3¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	5½	4⅝	5½	4⅝
30¾	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	300	27½	27½	27½	28
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	14900	14	12¾	13⅞	13
29⅝	7⅜	2	Motor Products	300	14½	13	14½	12½
27½	5	..	Mullins pf	10	14	14	14	14
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	6000	14	13¼	13⅞	13¼
5¼	1¼	..	Nat Acme	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	1¾
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2100	40⅛	38¼	39⅝	38⅝
18⅝	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	900	8¼	7⅞	8	7¾
31⅞	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1600	17⅞	17⅛	17¾	17⅛
2⅛	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	200	½	⅜	½	⅜
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	20	80	80	80	80¼
20⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	500	14⅜	13⅝	14½	13⅝
⅞	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	1200	21½	19¾	21½	19½
39⅛	13½	..	Nat Supply pf	10	20	20	20	21
19⅝	4⅛	..	Nat Surety	300	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	6½	6½	6½	..
8½	1⅝	..	Newton Steel	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	8900	19	16⅞	18⅞	17
15⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	600	3¾	3½	3½	3¼
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	10	106	106	106	..
3⅜	½	..	NY Investors	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	1400	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞	14
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	300	26¼	26	26¼	..
15¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	200	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	..
6¼	1⅝	..	NY Shipbldg	300	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
21⅝	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	800	18⅛	17⅞	18	18⅛
3¾	¼	..	Norfolk & South	200	¾	¾	¾	..
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	1300	115	114½	115	114
43⅛	13⅜	10a	North American	3800	30⅛	28⅞	30	28¾
6⅞	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	34500	7⅛	6⅛	7	6⅝
88	49	6	No Am Edison pf	200	68	68	68	..
25⅝	5½	..	Northern Pacific	800	14¾	13⅝	14½	13
			—O—					
11	5	.50e	Ohio Oil	400	7	6⅞	7	6¾
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	300	1½	1⅜	1½	..
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	1300	11⅞	11	11⅞	10¾
106	90	6	Otis Elev pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
9¼	1¼	..	Otis Steel	600	3½	3½	3½	3
20⅝	3⅛	..	Otis Steel pf	620	8½	7¼	8½	7⅛
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	500	34⅝	34	34	34
			—P—					
3½	1	..	Pacific Coast	70	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	200	31	30¾	31	30¾
47½	20⅝	3	Pacific Lighting	300	39½	38⅞	39½	39⅛
104⅜	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	77
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	2800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	5800	2½	2	2½	2⅛
1⅛	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
5¾	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch A	500	2¼	1⅞	2¼	..
9½	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	400	5¾	5½	5½	6
4⅜	¾	..	Peerless Motor	200	1	1	1	..
32¾	16	2¶	Penick & Ford	400	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29¼
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	4500	25⅞	24¼	25⅞	24½
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	90	90	90	..
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	5200	15¼	13⅞	15⅛	13⅜
121	[illegible]	5	Peoples GasLt&C	200	77	75	77	73¾
7⅜	3	..	Petroleum	300	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¾
11⅝	3⅝	..	Phelps Dodge	800	5	4⅜	5	4⅝
7⅞	2	..	Phila & Reading	400	4¼	4	4¼	..
8⅝	2	..	Phillips Pet	600	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	4⅞
¾	¼	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
44	14	..	Pitts United pf	40	17	17	17	..
12½	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
17½	1⅜	..	Postal Tel pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5
4	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
42¾	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	800	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	28⅞
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1800	53⅜	52¾	53⅛	53
102¼	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	98
114	92½	7	Pub Serv 7%	300	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
130¼	100	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	123½	123½	123½	..
28	10½	3	Pullman	1100	19¾	18⅝	19⅝	19
6½	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	200	7⅝	7	7⅝	7¼
			—R—					
13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	3800	5¾	5	5¾	5
23⅝	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	400	11	9⅞	11	9⅞
7⅜	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	500	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅛
52¼	9½	1	Reading	500	26½	26	26	25
33	15	2	Reading 1pf	100	26½	26½	26½	..
8½	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	7	7	7	7
30	7	..	Real Silk H pf	30	25	25	25	..
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	700	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅛
13⅞	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	1000	6½	5¾	6½	5¾
28⅞	5	..	Repub I&S pf	300	12¾	11½	12¾	11
23¾	12⅛	.80½e	Royal Dutch	300	21⅝	20½	21⅝	20¾
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	3	Safeway Stores	600	41¼	39⅛	41	39⅞
17¾	4⅝	..	St Joseph Lead	300	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅜
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
42	18	1.40‡	Scott Paper	20	30	30	30	30
1	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
20⅝	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	400	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	19⅞
37⅝	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	1700	20⅝	19¼	20½	19⅛
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
12⅝	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
8⅝	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	1600	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
65¼	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	400	40½	38½	40½	39⅝
13⅜	2¾	..	Simmons	400	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	..
33½	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	400	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	25¼
7½	2	..	Snider Packing	200	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	..
67	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	63	63	63	63
12¼	5¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	4100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	2400	27	26⅛	27	26¾
37⅞	6½	..	Southern Pacific	13700	17⅝	15⅞	17¼	15⅝
18¾	4½	.40	So P Rico Sugar	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
112½	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	40	113¾	112	113¾	..
18½	2½	..	Southern Ry	2200	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5
23⅝	3	..	Southern Ry pf	1700	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	6⅛
5	1	..	Sparks Withing	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
17⅞	8⅜	1	Stand Brands	4200	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	15
34⅛	7⅝	1.20	Stand Gas & El	3700	14¼	13½	14⅛	13¼
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	1800	22¾	20⅞	22¼	..
31⅞	15½	2	Stand Oil Calif	2800	25	24⅛	25	24¼
100½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100
16½	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	15	15	15	..
37⅝	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	3400	31	30	31	30
8½	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅜
17⅝	4⅜	..	Stone & Webster	800	8¼	7½	8¼	7¼
13⅝	2⅛	..	Studebaker	1200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	50	33	33	33	31
14⅝	7	.50	Superheater	900	8	7⅞	8	..
2	¼	..	Superior Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	..
			—T—					
4⅝	1	..	Tennessee Corp	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
18¼	9¼	1	Texas Corp	2800	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13⅝
26¾	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	2600	23¼	22	23¼	22½
4	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
8½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	800	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
4	⅞	..	Thermoid	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
5⅝	2	..	Tide Water Asso	900	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
60	20	6	Tide W Asso pf	400	42½	41½	41½	..
6¾	2	..	Timken-Detroit	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	900	15½	14½	15½	14⅜
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	12700	6	5½	6	5⅝
8½	2¼	..	Transue & Wil	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5⅛	1½	..	Tri Continental	800	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
72	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	55
31½	19⅝	2.50	Trico Products	400	21¾	21¼	21¼	..
			—U—					
3½	½	..	Ulen & Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
24⅝	7⅜	.50	Underwd El Fish	900	13¼	12	13¼	..
36¾	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	5100	27¼	25⅝	27	25½
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	1400	11⅝	9¾	11⅝	9⅞
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	4800	73⅞	70	73¾	70¼
34⅝	6½	..	United Air & Tr	25900	27¾	25½	27½	25⅝
57½	30¼	3	United A&T pf	600	58½	57½	58⅝	56
18	6⅝	..	United Carbon	3000	14¾	13¾	14¾	13½
14	3½	.40	United Corp	16000	9½	9	9½	9⅛
39⅝	20	3	United Corp pf	800	35¾	34½	35⅝	34⅞
32⅝	10¼	2	United Fruit	2800	25	23½	25	23⅞
22	9¼¼	1.20	United Gas Im	3300	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝
99	70	5	United Gas I pf	100	99	99	99	..
11⅝	3⅝	..	United Piece Dye	200	5½	5½	5½	5
6¼	1⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
27	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	700	21¼	21	21¼	21⅜
105	84⅞	7	US Gypsum pf	30	104	104	104	..
6	¾	..	US Hoffman M	400	2½	2	2½	..
36¼	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	1800	26¾	25	26¾	25¼
7¼	1¼	..	US Leather	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	..
16	3¼	..	US Leather A	600	7	6⅝	7	6¾
18⅝	7¾	3	US Pipe & Fdry	900	10¼	9⅞	10¼	..
11⅝	2	..	US Realty	1600	4⅛	3½	4⅛	3⅝
10¼	1⅛	..	US Rubber	1300	5	4½	4⅝	4½

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.4	Last Jan.3
20¾	3⅛	..	US Rubber 1 pf	900	9½	8½	9½	8½
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	500	14¼	13⅛	14¼	13½
45⅞	31	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	39½	39½	39½	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	29700	30¼	26⅞	29⅞	27⅛
113	51⅛	7	US Steel pf	6200	62½	59¾	62⅝	59⅜
10⅝	1½	..	Utilities P&Lt A	800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
			—V—					
1⅛	¼	..	Vadsco Sales	200	½	½	½	..
23¾	5¼	..	Vanadium	2900	13⅜	12½	13¼	..
7	2⅛	..	Van Raalte	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
11¼	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
34⅞	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	380	18⅛	17	18⅜	..
4¼	⅞	..	Wabash RR	100	1½	1½	1½	..
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3	⅞	..	Wabash pf B	100	1	1	1	..
19	7⅞	1	Waldorf System	200	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
4⅜	¾	..	Walworth	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2⅝	¾	..	Ward Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4½	½	..	Warner Bros A	4400	2¼	1⅞	2¼	2
8⅜	1¼	..	Warren Bros	600	3⅜	3½	3⅜	..
20	8⅛	1	Wesson Oil	900	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅞
58½	42¾	4	Wesson Oil pf	800	47	46	46	47
80	25	7	W Penn El A	150	44¾	41	44¾	38¼
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	240	44⅜	39	40⅜	43

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.4	Last Jan.3
76	22	7	W Penn El 7%	140	51	49½	51	..
111	80	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	109	109	109	108
4⅝	1	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
11⅜	1½	..	Westn Maryland	600	5⅜	5	5⅜	..
50	12⅝	..	Westn Union	4700	29½	27¼	29⅜	26½
18⅛	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	800	13½	13	13½	13
43½	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	8400	29⅜	27¼	29⅛	27⅝
82	52½	3½	Westing El pf	40	70½	70½	70½	70
12⅝	3	..	Westvaco Chlor	100	6⅛	6½	6½	..
15	5	..	Wheeling Steel	100	7½	7½	7½	..
31½	21	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
8¼	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	700	3	3	3	..
3⅞	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	2900	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2½
1⅜	⅝	..	Wilson & Co	100	1	1	1	⅞
4⅞	1⅝	..	Wilson & Co A	200	4	4	4	4
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	5400	36¼	35⅜	36¼	35⅜
24	5	..	Worthgton Pump	400	14½	13⅜	14½	13¼
			—Y—					
7¾	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	900	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
27½	7	..	Youngstown	1800	11¾	10	11¾	10

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1933

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of December 31, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$159,633,242.49
United States Government Securities	107,351,753.67
State and Municipal Securities	15,336,591.76
Acceptances of Other Banks	8,703,237.26
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	36,330,110.89
Loans, Discounts and Investments	298,251,168.28
Banking Houses	14,646,192.14
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	2,926,278.17
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	4,138,435.22
Total	$647,317,009.88

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	30,860,280.98	$75,360,280.98
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		9,856,810.16
Acceptances Executed for Customers		4,311,810.89
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		1,271,682.62
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		2,343,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		3,233,668.66
Deposits		550,939,756.57
Total		$647,317,009.88

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company and The First of Boston Corporation of Massachusetts, both of which are beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

GRAIN VALUES AT CHICAGO ARE HIGHER

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Broadening of speculative interest both in wheat and corn helped to lift all grain markets strongly today.

More attention was paid to continued drought reports from the Southwest, especially advices showing that the western third of Kansas which raises one-third of the total wheat crop of the State had received only 55 per cent of normal rainfall from July 1 to Dec. 31, compared with 77 per cent the previous season.

The central third which raises 60 per cent of the crop had only 81.1 per cent of normal rainfall, compared with 101 per cent the previous season.

Wheat closed firm, 1¼-1⅝ above yesterday's finish, corn ⅝-⅞ up, oats ⅝ advanced, and provisions at 2 to 20 cents gain.

INCORPORATED INVESTORS

Incorporated Investors added substantially to its common stock holdings during the final quarter of 1932. "Events are strengthening confidence in the belief that stock prices established their real lows for the bear market last summer," according to Treasurer Cecil E. Fraser. "The management has therefore added three new companies to the portfolio of Incorporated Investors during the past quarter and also increased the investment in four other companies already owned. These purchases added 34,000 shares of common stock to the portfolio of Incorporated Investors."

BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORES

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4—Broadway Department Stores, Inc., reports for the year ended Oct. 31 net loss of $34,841 after interest, taxes and depreciation. This compares with net income of $275,337, equal after dividends on 7 per cent first and second preferred to 1 cent a share on 116,641 common shares in the preceding year. Sales totaled $15,203,637, versus $17,746,626. Current assets Oct. 31 were $5,100,331 and current liabilities $934,330.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅞. De Beers 5½ and Rand Mines 4⅝. Money was ¾ and discount rates—short bills, 1 1/16@⅛, and three-month bills 1 1/16@1 per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; leaders up 1 to 3 points in quiet rally.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments strong.

Curb: Firm; some utilities strong.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling easy.

Cotton: Higher; firm stock and grain markets; higher cables.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Stronger; broadened speculative interest.

Corn: Firm; industries bidding.

Cattle: Steady, brisker undertone.

Hogs: Active, 10-15c higher.

FOREIGN

London: Prices on the stock exchange reacted on profit-taking, especially gold mining issues, which fluctuated rapidly and closed lower. Gilt-edged securities, industrials and Japanese bonds were freely offered. Transatlantic shares were uncertain, while Argentine rails were higher on hopes of a labor agreement. The close was unsettled.

Paris: The Bourse sagged on persistent hesitation in Wall Street and less satisfactory advices from Brussels and London. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Trading on the Boerse was inactive and prices declined a few points and closed weak on speculative selling. I. G. Farben issues held steady.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Chase National Bank in its year-end report showed deposits of $1,466,039,000 on Dec 31, 1932, compared with $1,420,221,000 on Sept. 30, 1932. Capital of the bank was unchanged at $148,000,000; surplus at $100,000,000 was also unchanged; undivided profits were $11,131,000, compared with $12,335,000 Sept. 30. Cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve and other banks was listed at $391,297,000, as compared with $377,211,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
January	5.95	6.12	5.95	6.12	+.18
March	6.00	6.23	6.00	6.21	+.21
May	6.12	7.35	6.12	6.35	+.24
July	6.24	6.48	6.24	6.47	+.24
October	6.44	6.67	6.43	6.66	+.25
December	6.58	6.79	6.58	6.79	+.22

Spots 6.30, up 20 points. Tone at close firm.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.00	6.15	6.00	6.15	+.15
March	6.08	6.33	6.08	6.33	+.25
May	6.19	6.47	6.19	6.45	+.25
July	6.30	6.56	6.30	6.56	+.25
October	6.49	6.80	6.49	6.80	+.29
December	6.64	6.95	6.64	6.91	+.24

Tone at close firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.97	6.12	5.97	6.08	+.23
March	5.99	6.21	5.99	6.20	+.23
May	6.11	6.34	6.10	6.32	+.22
July	6.21	6.46	6.21	6.44	+.23
October	6.42	6.66	6.41	6.54	+.14
December	6.51	6.75	6.51	6.75	+.23

Tone at close, firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	4.99	5.04	4.97	5.04	+.07
March	4.99	5.06	4.98	5.06	+.08
May	5.01	5.09	5.01	5.09	+.08
July	5.03	5.10	5.03	5.10	+.08
October	5.07	5.13	5.06	5.13	+.08
December	...	...	...	5.16	+.08

Spots 5.24, off 2 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last
January	52.20b	52.20b
February	52.50b	52.50b
March	53.00b	53.00b
April	53.00b	53.00b
October	54.20b	54.20b
November	54.20b	54.20b
December	54.20b	54.20b

Tone at close steady. b—Bid.

GUARANTY TRUST STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York had total deposits of $1,038,778,217 on Dec. 31, 1932, compared with $1,002,027,142 on Sept. 30, 1932, it was disclosed in the company's year-end condition statement issued yesterday. Capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregated $271,233,484, while total resources were placed at $1,410,786,974. Cash on hand and U. S. Government obligations totaled $734,962,834.

Real Estate At Low Ebb During The Year 1932

Reviewing the real estate market of the past year Robert A. Nordblom says the year 1932 reflects chiefly an increased severity in the adverse conditions which were prominent in the five proceding years. "Construction," he says, "became progressively lower in volume throughout the year, and the close of the year found practically a total lack of activity in all fields except projects of government bodies. Mortgage money for all purposes is practically non-existent at this time.

"During the year there were practically no major transfers of property, or of tenancy, due to the fact that tenants with expiring leases used the depressed condition of the market, and the oversupply of available space to press for downward adjustment of rent charges upon renewing leases.

"Collection problems were decidedly troublesome during the first eight months of the year, but in the closing months of the year, difficulties from this source appeared to diminish.

"Vacancies, in every division of real estate, increased steadily throughout the year. The close of the year appears to mark the final stabilizing of apartment house rentals. Generally throughout the Metropolitan area, apartment house rentals have reached a low point beyond which they will not go, and the resistance level price has been touched in this department of real estate.

"This theory is supported by the marked falling off of the demands for reductions of rent which were inundating apartment house owners in late 1931 and 1932."

SEES IMPROVEMENT FACTORS AT WORK

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4 — With hundreds of companies already readjusted and making money, with inventories very low, with distress merchandise fairly well cleared up, and with a generally better sentiment beginning to show itself, John R. Ridgway, president of Investors Syndicate, expects a decided improvement in employment within the next few months. This development, he feels, will be the final evidence necessary to convince the most pessimistic that better times are actually here.

ACTIVITY IN WOOL MARKET ENCOURAGING

Demand Good Up to New Year—Manufacturers Interest Is High

The interest of the manufacturers in wool at the very beginning of the New Year has been distinctly encouraging to the wool trade. In fact, the demand for wool which persisted in a fair way right up to the close of 1932 was distinctly unusual and encouraging. Evidently there is a demand for the finished fabrics of more than usual proportions for the season of the year.

A conviction seems to be growing, moreover, that inventories of raw material are not unlikely to prove of greater value than the equivalent in cash, on the theory that those manufacturers who have lost very heavily during the last few years through depreciation in inventories after all have no way of recouping their losses except through the appreciation of those same inventories on a rising market.

Piecegoods in Demand

That there is demand for piecegoods at the moment is clear not only from the reports of larger than usual operations at the mills, although such operations have decreased from the peak operations in September and October, but also from the operations of the spinners and topmakers, who have shown a greater degree of activity than is usual at this time of the year. Both spinners and combers report that specifications against contracts are coming forward in an encouraging manner, and there is no question that prices on yarns have strengthened materially in the last few weeks.

The demand for wool has been chiefly for the finer qualities, and in the last few days has been more especially for wools of worsted types, especially of French combing length. Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine wools are quoted at 18@18½ cents, with business mostly possible on the lower basis, which means about 45 or possibly 46 cents, clean basis.

For fine wools of French combing staple, 40 cents, clean basis, is the price level. The choicest fine French combing wools are said to be bringing 41@42 cents, clean basis, while average descriptions are selling at about 38 cents.

The best Texas 12-months wools are being moved at about 43 cents, clean basis, with some houses asking 45 cents clean basis, and fully expecting that price to be realized in the near future. Average 12-months Texas wools have been sold at 40@41 cents, clean basis, while the 10-12 months' wools according to how choice they may be are bringing 38@40 cents, clean basis.

California wools of the fairly good types are being offered at about 36 cents, clean basis, while for the Mendocino and Red Bluff wools of the best types about 38 cents, clean is asked.

Half-Bloods Active

Half-blood combing wools have been sought to some extent in territory descriptions at about 42@43 cents for the better wools, with some holders wanting 44@45 cents for the choicest Montana and similar types.

Three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools have been somewhat quieter this week. The former grade is in limited supply, and prices are firmly maintained at about 40 cents clean for the best territory wools and 20 cents, greasy basis, for Ohio-Michigan and similar graded fleeces.

Wools suited to the woolen mill trade have been in moderate demand these last few days. There have been sales of the finer wools including especially double A scoured pulled wools in the range of 47@52 cents, according to the wool, and for fine A scoureds at 42@45 cents for the most part.

The foreign markets have been generally quiet but firm over the holiday period. The attitude of the overseas markets is generally optimistic.

Carpet wools are moving moderately at the moment, and imports which were fairly considerable over the last two months of the year are now lessening.

Mohair is dull and without material change in price. Demand is chiefly for the kid hair at about 40 cents for average and 50 cents for choice graded hair.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.45	.46¼	.45	.46⅛	+1½
July	.45⅛	.46⅛	.45⅛	.56⅞	+1¼
September	.45⅞	.46⅞	.45⅞	.46¾	+1½
Corn					
May	.26⅜	.27⅛	.26¼	.27	+ ⅞
July	.27¾	.28⅜	.27¾	.28¼	+ ¾
September	.29	.29⅜	.28⅞	.29¼	+ ¾
Oats					
May	.16⅞	.17¼	.16⅞	.17¼	+ ½
Lard					
January	4.05	4.15	4.05	4.15	+ .20
May	4.10	4.15	4.10	4.15	+ .15
July	4.15	4.25	4.15	4.25	+ .15

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.47⅛	.45¾	.47⅛	+1⅞
May	.46⅛	.44⅝	.46⅛	+1⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.40⅛	.39⅛	.40⅛	+1⅜
July	.40	.39⅛	.39⅞	+1⅛

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.63¾	$.61⅛	$.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.40⅛	.38⅝	.52⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.25⅜	.25⅞	[illegible]
Flour	3.50	3.45	4.45
Beef, family	12.00	12.50	17.00
Pork	14.50	15.00	17.75
Lard	.0520	.0515	.0560
Cotton, Mid Up	.0620	.0600	.0655
Zinc	.0312	.0312	.0315
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.51
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05	.05	.05
Tin	.2250	.2267	.2175
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0482
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0420
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅝	.03⅜

KROGER CHRISTMAS SALES

A large increase in sales over the previous week's business was reported for the stores of Kroger Grocery & Baking Company for the Christmas week ended Dec. 24, according to President Morrill. Sales total for the week represented a larger percentage increase over the preceding week's business than the Kroger organization experienced in any previous week during 1932.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Bond	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	63	62
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9	8½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31⅛	30¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	77¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75¾	75½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	84½	84
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¼	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106⅞	106⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	35	35
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92¾	92¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	66¼	64½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3¾	3¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	72¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	85½	85
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95	94½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	94¾	94½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	46	45¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35	35
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¼	78
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67½	67½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63	62½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	28	27¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35	35
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	61½	61½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81½	81
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	35	34¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	38	38
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92	92
Bell Tel of a rfgP 5s '48 B	109¼	109¼
Bell Tell of a 5Ps '60 C	110	109⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83	83
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	92⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86	86
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	60	60
Boston & Maine 5s '67	62⅝	62¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	5½	5½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91¼	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110¼	110⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104¾	104¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	35½	35⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	33¼	30
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	63	63
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86¼	86⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86⅛	86⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	86⅛	86⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92⅛	92¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92½	92¼
Can North 4½s '35	97¾	97¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	103¾	103¼
Can North deb 7s '40	103⅝	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	66	65¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	72½	72½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	74¼	74¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	84¼	84¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	82¼	82¼
Caroline Clin & O 6s '52	68½	68½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	16	16
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	6	6
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	106	106
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71	71
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80	80
Cen Pacific 5s '60	55¼	54
Ches Corp 5s '47	66	65
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	84½	83½
Ches & O con 5s '39	105	104¾
Ches & O 4½s B	84⅝	84½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89⅛	89⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	79¼	79¼
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105	105
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	35	34
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	45½	45
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5⅝	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17¾	16½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	40	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11½	10⅝
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	46	46
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	55¼	55¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24½	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	24	23¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12⅝	12
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112¾	112¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	64⅝	63
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	68	68
Chile Copper 5s' 47	34½	34¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	100	99½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	99½	99½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	102½	102½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	41	40
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	75	75
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50	50
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	84½	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	84½	84½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84½	84½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	96½	96⅜
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	104⅝	104⅝
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97½	97¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101½	101
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	6¼	6⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	101¼	100⅞
Con Gas 5s '57	105½	105
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s' 52	105½	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	17	16¾
Corn Products 5s '34	103½	103½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s' 47	90	90
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	62⅝	62⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16	16
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	1¾	1¾
Cumberland T&T 5s' 37	106¼	106¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78	78
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	34	32½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	35½	35½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13¼	13¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	19½	19½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96	96
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101½	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	101⅛
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	80	80
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88⅜	88⅜
Dul & I Range 5s '37	101	101
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	105¼	105¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106½	106½
Elgin Joliet& East Rly 5s '41	81	81
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	30⅜	30⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27	26¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44¼	44
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27¼	26
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	70	70
Gal Hous G Hend 5s '33	57½	57½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99⅛	99⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	60½	60½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	44¼	44¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	103¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	45	45
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	47	47
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57½	56½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	27	27
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46½	46½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	34	34
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	107	107
Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57	52½	52
Hudson & Man rfg 5s' 57	84½	84
Humble Oil 5s' 37	103½	103⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106⅜
Ill Central 4s '52	55⅛	55⅛
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	53	53
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35	34½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	37½	37
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103½	103
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	74	74
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38⅜	37½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	38¼	38¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50½	48½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17	17
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	60⅛	58¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	60	60
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	54½	54
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	24½	23¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s' 52	4½	4½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	40⅛	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	26½	25
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	32	30⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28½	27¾
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	83¾	83¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	48⅞	48
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104⅛	104
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58	57½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48	48
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88¾	88½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	92¾	92¼
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105½	105½
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	133¾	133¾
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	50¼	50¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	59½	59½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	92	90¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	61⅝	60½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	60¼	60¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	3½	3
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	80	77
Long Dock 6s '35	99¾	99¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	84	84
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅜	104½
L&N uni 4s '40	82¾	82½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	66½	66½
L&N 3s StL div '80	47½	47½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	40	40
Marion Steam S 6s '47	34	34
Metro Edison 4½s '68	86⅜	86⅜
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	94¼	94
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93½	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79	77½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	40	38⅝
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	41½	38
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	56	54¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75	74¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	54	54
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	62½	62½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10¼	9¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22½	21½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22¾	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22⅝	21¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22½	22
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22¾	21¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83	83
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	84⅜	84¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Murray Body 6½s '34	75	75
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87⅜	87¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	79½	79½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105⅛	105⅜
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110⅜	110⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	89⅝	88⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60	59
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	58⅝	58⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76¾	76⅜
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	61	61
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	69	68½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	38⅝	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	42½	42
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	55	54½
NY Chi ⅝ StL 4½s '78	14½	13⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	16½	15⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	13½	12½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	91⅝	91½
NY Edison 5s B '44	108	107½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	101½	101½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111½	111½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	80
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50½	50½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	103½	103¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103⅞	103¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '56	103⅞	103⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅛	104⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39⅝	39½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101½	101½
Niag Share 5½s '50	61	61
Norf & W con 4s '96	99⅞	99⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	99⅞	99⅝
Norf & W 4s '96 reg	94⅝	94⅛
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	34⅝	34⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	88⅞	88⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86⅞	77⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86⅞	78⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82	82½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103¾	103⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57⅛	57⅛
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	54	54
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	68⅝	68⅛
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	57	57
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83⅝	83⅜
Pac Pub Ser 5s '36	107½	107½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	107½	107½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13½	13½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	15	15
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94⅜	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	88	88⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Penn Railroad Gen 4½s	79⅝	79⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	111	111
Pere Marquette 4s '56	35½	35½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	39	39
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	71½	71½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87½	87½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105½	105⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	46	45½
Phil Railway 4s '37	22	22
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	64¼	63½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	23	23⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76⅛	76⅛
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	24¼	24¼
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100⅜	100⅜
Studebaker Corp 6s	42½	42
Seabd A L 6s ct	2	1⅞
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	83
Shell Union 5s '47	82¼	82
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	100	100
Sinclair Crude Oil 6s	51¾	51¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103½	103⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	66½	66½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	106½	106½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	47½	47½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	47¼	46⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	106⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	104⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97⅞
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	59	59
Texas Corp 5s '44	91½	91
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22⅝	22½
Union El L & P 1st 5½s '32	104¼	104
Union El L & P 5s '57	103⅝	103⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88¼	88¼
Union Pacific 5s	67	67
US Rubber Co 5s '47	49⅛	48⅛
Wabash RR 4½s '78	4	4
Walworth 6s '45	23½	23½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106½	106½
Western Electric 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	52	52
Western Union 5s '60	56	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	52⅝	52½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	52	52

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 4	Last Jan 3
3½s '47	102.17	102.15	102.17	102.12
1st 4¼s '47	102.25	102.16	102.25	102.16
1st 4¼s reg	106.27	106.27	106.27	106.27
4th 4¼s '38	103.29	103.22	103.24	103.23
US 3s '55	98.6	97.24	98.6	97.23
US 3½s '49	100.	99.15	100.	99.20
US 3¼s '43 Mar	102.16	102.8	102.16	102.6
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.18	102.14	102.18	102.8
US 3⅜s '56	104.26	104.24	104.26	104.21
US 4s '54	107.	10.617	107.	106.19
US 4¼s '52	100.5	109.20	110.5	109.29

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13	13
Akershus 5s '63	65½	65½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48⅛	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48⅝	48½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48⅜	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48½	48½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48½	48½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	49⅛	48½
Australia 4½s '56	72¼	71¼
Australia 5s '55	76⅜	75¾
Australia 5s '57	76⅜	75½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94¼	93½
Austria Hydro 6½s	47⅛	47⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	61¼	61½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅞	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅛	104
Berlin (City) 6s '58	60½	60⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	63⅛	62⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	61½	61½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4⅛	4
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5	5
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15⅝	15¾
Bremen 7s '35	64½	63½
Brisbane 5s '58	64⅛	63⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25⅛	25⅛
Bulgaria 7s '67	19⅝	19⅝
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23	23
Canada (Dom) '43	86⅝	86½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98⅝	98⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅜	99¼
Canada SS Ltd 6s '42	18¾	18¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	8⅝	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	5⅞	5⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6	6
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	6½	6½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	5⅛	5⅛
Columbia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	46	46
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27½	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29½	29¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29½	29⅛
Cogenhagen (City) 5s '52	20⅝	20
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	12½	11¾
Cordoba (PProv) 7s '42	25	25
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42	40½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10¼	10¼
Deutche Bk 6s ct stmpd	83⅝	83⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73⅝	72⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	85½	84½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	90⅞	90⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	43	43
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	37½	37½
Dresden 7s '45	60⅝	60⅝
Duke Price Power 6s '66	43½	43½
Dutch El 6s '47	101⅝	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	40½	46
Fiat 7s '46 war	95½	95
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	61½	61½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100	100
Frankfort 6½s '53	45	44⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	123	122¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	74	74
German 7s '49	80⅝	79⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	67½	67½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58½	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	58½	57½
Germ en Ag Bk 7s '50	123	123
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	45½	45½
Germ El Pow '53	57	57
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	48½	48½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	60¼	59⅞
Germ 5s	60¼	60¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	60	60
Hamburg 6s '46	54¼	54¼
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	56	56
Helsingfors 6½s '60	48½	48
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	20¼	20
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48½	48½
Karstadt 6s '43	29	29
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14½	14
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	52¼	52¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	8½	8½
Meridionale El 7s '57	88	87
Metro Water 5½s '50	66½	66
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	86
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	93½	93½
New South Wales 5s '57	73	73
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106¼	106¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	81½	81½
Norway (King) 6s '43	87	87
Norway (King) 6s '44	86½	86¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	87	87
Norwegian El 5½s '57	67⅝	67¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	44¼	44
Oriental Sugar 7s ct	1	1
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¼	102¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	6	6
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9	8¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	61	60⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	60½	60½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	60⅞	60⅞
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	55	55
Rhinelbe 7s '46	60⅜	60⅛
Rhine Ruhr '43	60	60
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89	88
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100⅛	100⅛
Roumania 7s '59	32	32
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	14½	13¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	54½	54½
Saxon State 6½s '46	60	60
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	17⅝	17⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	18½	18½
Siemens 6½s '51	78	78
Siemens 7s '35	38½	36
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	98⅞	98⅞
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	42½	42½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	35½	35½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	44½	44
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	35⅝	35½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	42⅝	42
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅛	105⅞
Unterelbe 6s '53	55½	55½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27	26½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	97½	97½
Westphalia El 6s '53	51⅝	51
Württemberg 7s '56	64	63⅝

COMMODITY INDEX DROPS

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Bradstreet's wholesale commodity index stood at $6.7906 on Jan. 1, a decrease of 1.4 per cent from the December figures. Coming on top of the decline of 4.3 per cent in October and 1.2 per cent in November, a large part of the gain registered between June and October 1 has been canceled, the agency reports.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
2	Adams Mill 1 pf	73½	73	73½
1	Acme Wire vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
†50	Alum Co Am	46	45½	46
2	Am Cit P&LB	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Am Cyan B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Am & Fgn P war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Am Founders	½	½	½
6	Am Gas&El	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
3	Am Invest	3	3	3
4	Am Sup Power	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1	As G&EL A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Atlas Corp	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1	Atlas Corp war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	B			
3	Blue Ridge	3	3	3
1	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1	Bra T &	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21½	21½	21½
	C			
2	Cen St El	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
42	Cities Service	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1	Cit Serv pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2	Colum Pic	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
13	Comstock Tun	½	7/16	½
1	Cons G&E Balt	65	65	65
7	Cord Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Crocker Wh	3½	3½	3½
	D			
1	De Forest	⅝	⅝	⅝
	E			
64	El Bond & Sh	18⅝	18	18⅝
50	†Emp Dist El pf	12	12	12
	F			
1	Fedders Mfg A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Fisk Rub	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Ford M Can A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3	Ford M Fran	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	G			
1	Gen Aviation	3	3	3
8	Goldman Sachs T	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	Graymur (1)	19	19	19
2	Gulf Oil Pa	27	26⅝	27
	H			
2	Ha eltine	2½	2½	2½
3	Holling Gold	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
	I			
10	Internat Pet	10⅜	10½	10½
	L			
4	Lake Shore M	29⅝	29½	29⅝
1	Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
	M			
3	Mavis Bott A	½	½	½
1	Mount Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
	N			
3	Nat Avia	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
12	Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
†75	NY Tel 6½s pf	115	115	115
5	Niag Hud A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
6	Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Noma Elec	2	2	2
2	Nor Pipe L	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Nor St P A	38	38	38
	P			
1	Pac G&E 1 pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1	Paramt Mot	3½	3½	3½
4	Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5	Pioneer Gold	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Pruden Inv	4	4	4
	S			
5	St Regis Pap	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Shenandoah	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Shenandoah pf	15	15	15
1	So C Ed B pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
6	Southland Roy	4	4	4
5	St Oil Ind	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
2	Stutz Mot Am	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Sunray Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Sylvan Gold Mines	11/16	11/16	11/16
	T			
12	Teck-Hugh G	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
	U			
†25	Unit Airc&Tr pf xw	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
6	Unit Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	United Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Unit Gas pf	20	20	20
1	Un Lt&Pow A	3½	3½	3½
†50	Ut P&L pf (7)	21	21	21
	W			
1	Woodley Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Wright Hargr	3½	3½	3½
	Y			
5	Y Oil & Gas	¾	⅝	¾

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
3	Ala Pow 5s '51	92½	92½	92½
4	Ala Pow 5s '56	90½	90½	90½
3	Alumin Co 5s '52	98	97¾	97¾
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	91½	90½	90½
7	Am Rad 4½s '47	95½	95½	95½
1	Am Roll M 5s '48	45½	45½	45½
1	Am Roll M 4½s '38	63½	63½	83½
1	Appal El Pow 5s '56	93½	93½	93½
5	Ark P&L 5s '56	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2	As G&E 5½'38 inv ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	As G&E 5½s'77	27½	27½	27½
8	As G&E 5s'68	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
17	As G&E 4½s'49 C	21¼	20¼	21¼
4	As Tel Ut 5½s'4 C	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	As Tel Ut 6s'33	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
18	Balt&OhioRR5sF'96	35½	35⅛	35⅛
6	Baldw Loc 5½s'33	83¾	83	83¾
8	Bell T Can 5s'55 A	98	97¾	98
5	Bell T Can 5s'57 B	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Bingh LH&P5s '46	91½	91½	91½
1	Can Nor P 5s'53 A	65½	65½	65½
10	Can Pac 6s '42	90½	90½	90½
3	Caro P&L 5s'56	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	Cen Ill PS 5s'56 E	76½	76½	76½
7	Cen Ill PS 5s'68 G	75½	75¼	75½
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	71½	71½	71½
1	Cen P & L 5s '56	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
5	Cen P Svc 5½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	37¼	37¼	37¼
2	Cities Ser 5s '66	32¼	32¼	32¼
31	Cities Ser 5s '50	34¾	34⅛	34¾
2	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	57	56	57
3	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	37⅜	36½	37⅜
1	Clev E Ill 5s '39	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Comwl Ed 5s '53 A	106	106	106
1	Comwl Ed 4½s '57 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Comwl Ed 4½s '60 E	99½	99	99½
17	Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	90½	90⅛	90¼
8	Comw'l E 5½s'62 G	106½	106	106½
10	Comw'l Sub 5½s'48A	81½	81½	81½
14	Conn Riv P 5s '52 A	98	97⅞	98
13	Con GELH&P B4s 81	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
1	Con G Balt 5s '39	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 A	23	22½	22½
10	Consum P 4½s '58	103½	103½	103½
1	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	Cudahy P 5s '46	103	103	103
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1	Det C Gas 6s' 47 A	94½	94½	94½
3	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	90	90	90
48	East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	20	20	20
1	Ed El Il 5s'35	103	103	103
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	39⅛	38¾	38¾
5	Fisk R 5½s'31 cod	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2	Fisk R 8s'41 cod	47⅝	47	47
2	Fla P&L 5s'54	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Fla P 5½s'79 A	58¼	58¼	58¼
3	Gary E&G 5s'34 A	70	70	70
2	Gatin P 5s'56	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞
2	Gatin P 6s'41 B	46½	46½	46½
5	Gen W Wks 6s'4 B	13	13	13
34	Geo Pow 5s '67	86½	85½	86½
1	Gillette 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	56½	56½	56½
1	Grt West P 5s'46	104	104	104
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	99	99	99
5	Gulf St Ut 5s'56 A	76	76	76
1	Hood R 5½s '36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
3	Ill Cen 4½s '34	36	35	36
5	Ill P&Lt 5s '56 C	63	62¾	62¾
1	Ind & Mich 5s '55	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
19	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	92½	92	92½
2	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	96	96	96
3	Inters Pow 6s '52	41½	41	41½
10	Inters Pow 5s '57	60	59⅝	59⅝
10	JerCen P&L 5 '47 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Ky Util 5s '61 H	70	70	70
7	Kop G&C 5½s '50	75⅝	75½	75½
7	Kop G&C 5s '47	73⅛	73	73
1	Kresge 5s '45 ctf	85	35	85
1	Lib McN & L 5s '42	50	50	50
1	Los Ang G&E 5s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
8	L G&E Ky 4½s '61C	99¼	99¼	99¼
19	Lou P¾L 5s '57	86½	86¼	86½
4	Mass Gas 5s '55	88	87½	88
2	Memph P&L 5s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Midland V RR 5s'43	41	41	41
2	Mid W Ut 5s '34	7	7	7
26	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100	99¾	100
2	Miss Pow 5s '55	64½	64½	64½
4	Mont LH&P 5s'51 A	94½	94½	94½
1	Nassau & Suf 5s'54	98½	98½	98½
1	Natl El P 5s '78	2¾	2¾	2¾
14	Nat Pub Svc 5s'78	17¾	17¼	17¼
2	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
9	N Eng G&E 5s '50	55⅝	55¼	55⅝
1	N E G&E 5s '48	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
15	N E Pow 5½s'54	59¼	59	59
3	N E PoPw 5s '48	57	56⅞	57
20	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	NY Pw&Lt4½s '67	96½	96½	96½
25	NY State E&G4½s80	90	89⅛	90
1	NY St G&E 5½s'62	100	100	100
6	Niag Fall P 6s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Nor Am L&P5½s'56A	40¼	40¼	40¼
3	Nor Ind Pub S5s66C	85	85	85
1	Nor Oh Tr & L 5s'56	94	94	94
11	Nor State P 4½s '61	95¼	94¾	94¾
2	Ogden Gas 5s'45	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Ohio Pw 5s'52 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Ohio Pub S 6s '53C	90½	90½	90½
2	Okla G&E 6s '40 A	75	75	75
16	Okla G&E 5s '50	89	88½	89
1	Oswego Falls 6s '41	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
10	Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	100⅛	100	100⅛
18	Pac G&E 4½s '60F	100¼	100	100
6	Pac G&E 5½s'52C	106⅛	106	106
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	66½	66½	66½
1	Palmer Louis 6s '38	81	81	81
4	Pen C P&L 4½s '77	74	73¾	74
4	Pen O P&L 5½s'54A	102	102	102
1	Pen Pow 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
2	Pen Pub S 6s'47 C	99	99	99
24	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81B	89	88¾	89
18	Peo Gas L&C6s'57C	105½	105	105½
1	Phila El 5s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Pied El 6½s '60A	65	65	65
1	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Pub Sv NIll4½'80E	87	86¾	87
1	Pub SNIll 4½s '81 F	87	87	87
1	Pub SvNIll4½s 81 F	87	87	87
40	Pub SNI 6½s '37 G	107½	106	107½
3	Pub Sv Ok 5s '57 D	70	70	70
5	Pub SvSub 5½s '49A	74¼	74¼	74¼
3	Pug SdP&L 5½s '49	64¼	64	64¼
3	Pub Sd P&L 5s '50 C	62¼	62¼	62¼
3	Pug SdP&L 4½ '50D	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1	Rep Gas 6s '45 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
18	Safe Har W 4½s '79	101½	101½	101½
2	San DgoG&E5½'60D	105	105	105
3	Shaw W&P 5s '70 C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	So Cal Ed 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
4	So Cal Ed 5s '54	104½	104½	104½
1	So'west G&E 5s '57A	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
6	So'west Nat G 6s '45	33	32½	32⅝
5	So'west P&L 6s2022A	53	53	53
1	Stand G&E 6s '51	49	49	49
2	Stand G&E 6s '66	49	48	49
5	Stand P&L 6s '57	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Sun Oil 5½s '39	102½	102½	102½
1	Super Pwr Ill 6s '61	88½	88½	88½
13	Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	77	76½	77
1	Swift & Co 5s '40	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Swift & Co 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
17	Tex El S 5s '60	88	87½	88
19	Tex P&L 5s '56	88	87½	88
44	Toledo Ed 5s '62	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5	Ulen & Co 6s '44	18	17⅞	17⅞
2	Un Gulf Cor 5s '50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6	Unit El NJ 4s '49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3	Un L&Ry 6s '52 A	73	73	73
1	US Rub 6s '33	91	91	91
1	US Rub 6½s '33	100	100	100
1	US Rub 6½s '40	37	37	37
1	Virg El&P 5s '55 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	73½	73	73½
3	W Un G&E 5½s '55A	84½	84	84
3	Westva Chi 5½s '37	103½	103½	103½
3	Wisc P&L 5s '58F	82	81½	81½
1	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	85½	85½	85½

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
4	Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	30	29¾	30
9	Cent Bk Ger 6s '52A	46½	45½	46½
10	Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	57½	56⅝	57½
82	Com Prvt Bk 5½s '37	64⅝	64	64
1	Cubn Tel 7½s '41 A	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
3	Danzig Port 6½s '52	44	44	44
7	Fin R M Bk 6s '61	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
17	Ger C Mun 7s '47	55	54⅝	55
20	Ger C Mun 6s '47	55	54½	55
2	Gesfuerel 6s '53	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
11	Hambrg El 5½s '38	64	64	64
10	Hanover St 6½s '49	50	50	50
39	Hanover City 7s '39	56	54	56
1	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	75	75	75
2	Maranhao Brazil7s58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Melberne El 7½s'46	92	92	92
1	New Foundland 5s52	55	55	55
4	Prussia El 6s '54	64	64	64
3	Ruhr Gas 6½s'53A	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
21	Stinnes 7s '36	61	60½	60½
19	Stinnes 7s '46	58½	57	58⅛
12	Terni Elec 6½s '53	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛

†Actual sales.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

At the close of Business. December 31, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and Due from Banks	$44,149,180.25	
U. S. Government Securities	49,230,972.25	
Short Term Municipal Securities	7,782,573.51	
Acceptances of Other Banks	3,617,551.94	
Demand Loans to Brokers	1,476,176.74	
Commercial Paper and Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	6,577,857.63	$112,834,312.32
Demand Loans		11,217,681.45
Loans, Discounts and Investments		60,463,642.38
Banking House		6,500,000.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		8,992,540.92
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		1,119,295.91
TOTAL		$201,127,472.98

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$20,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		11,910,665.68
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, Unearned Discount, etc.		1,530,707.59
Reserve for Quarterly Dividend payable Jan. 3, 1933		400,000.00
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser, or Maker on Acceptances and Bills		9,188,753.34
Other Liabilities		14,685.46
Deposits — Demand	$124,674,780.91	
Deposits — Time	33,407,880.00	158,082,660.91
TOTAL		$201,127,472.98

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET • BOSTON

DIVIDENDS

Federal Knitting Mills Company declared an extra dividend of $3 and the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Scott Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent series B preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 17.

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 20.

General Foods Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Duplan Silk Corporation declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

West Penn Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Great American Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 14 to stock of record Jan. 7.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 4	Last Jan. 3
647	Am T&T	107⅜	103¾	107⅜	102⅞
230	Amoskeag	2½	2	2½	..
100	Andes Pet	.06	.06	.06	.06
30	Big Sanf	7½	7½	7½	7½
25	Bos El	66½	66½	66½	66½
10	B&M prs	9	9	9	..
10	B&M A sta	10	10	10	9
25	B&M C sta	10½	10	10½	..
15	B&M pr pf	33	31	33	..
35	Brown pf	2	1½	2	1½
60	Cop Range	2	1⅞		..
20	East SS 1pf	82	82	82	..
300	E G&Fuel	5¼	5	5¼	5
13	E G&F prpf	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	..
15	Edison Elec	175	175	175	174
150	First Nat S	56⅛	54⅞	54⅞	53⅝
150	Isle Royale	.75	.75	.75	..
10	Mass Util	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2
5	Mergenthal	19	19	19	..
35	Nash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
35	NE Tel	93	92	93	92½
10	No Butte	.20	.20	.20	..
25	No NH	77	77	77	..
100	Quincy Min	.40	.40	.40	.40
100	Shawmut	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
25	Stone Web	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛
10	Sull Mach	4	4	4	..
15	Swift Inter	16	16	16	15⅛
63	Swift & Co	7½	7¼	7¼	..
31	Torrington	30	29½	30	30⅛
50	Uni Found	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Uni Shoe	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33½
15	Uni Shoe pf	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
606	Utah Met	.30	.30	.30	..
110	War Bros	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..

BONDS

		High	Low	Last
$1000	Chi Jct 4s	88	88	88

SUEZ CANAL EARNINGS

PARIS, Jan. 4—Suez Canal earnings for December for the first time since March, 1930, exceeded figures for the corresponding month in the preceding year. For the entire year of 1932 earnings were 14 per cent below 1931, which was 10 per cent below 1930.

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

(MODIFIED)

One of nine investment trusts successfully sponsored by

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION

120 Wall Street, New York

Eastern Syndicate Managers

ROSS BEASON & CO., Inc.

120 Wall Street, New York

Salt Lake City Los Angeles

Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	34½	37½	Manhattan	27¼	30¼
City	42¾	46¾	Public	27	30
Commercial	155	165	Textile	27	32
Fifth Av	1350	1450	Trade Bank	25	30
First, N Y	1470	1670	Yorkville	45	60
Lafayette	6	9			

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	71	74	Fulton	240	265
Banca C I	144	..	Guaranty	337½	347½
Bk NY&T	332	352	Irving	22¾	24¾
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	163	173	Law Tle&G	18	23
C Hanover	146½	156½	M'facturers	29½	32½
Chemical	36½	39½	New York	98	108
County	31	35⅛	Title Guar	33	36
Empire	22¾	24¾	Unit States	1560	1660

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	28½	30½	Merchants	270	..
N Shawmut	25½	37	Second Nat	84	..

	Last appraisal
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust	230
New England Trust	400
State Street Trust	250

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	¼	¾	Harris T&S	280	295
Cont Ill Bk	85	87	Northern Tr	375	..
First Nat	168	172	Straus Nat	80	85

INSURANCE STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	28¼	31¼	Home	14½	16
Am Allianc	11¼	12	North River	9½	11
Gt Amer	11½	13½	Spgfd Fire	61½	65½
Hartford	36¼	37¾	U S Fire	18⅛	18⅛

Interest Begins JAN. 10

Join Our 1933 Christmas Club

Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"

UNION SAVINGS BANK

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THE GLIDDEN CO. NET PROFIT

The Glidden Company reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1932, net profit after all charges, including depreciation and interest, of $531,435. This compares with net profit in the preceding fiscal year of $201,380. Surplus after subsidiary preferred and 7 per cent prior preference dividends was $46,242, compared with a corresponding deficit of $333,868 in the preceding year. Sales totaled $22,259,953, compared with $28,505,172 in the preceding year.

PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING CORP.

Public Utility Holding Corporation of America reports for six months ended Nov. 30 net of $95,966 after interest, taxes, expenses and other charges, compared with $981,626 for six months ended Nov. 30, 1931. The figures do not reflect net losses on sales of securities or write-downs charged to special reserves. Special reserve account Nov. 30 was $3,992,781 after such chargeoffs.

NORTHEASTERN PUBLIC SERVICE

A protective committee has been formed for holders of Northeastern Public Service Company general lien and collateral trust 6½ per cent gold bonds. Interest due on the bonds Jan. 1 was not paid and receivers were appointed for the company yesterday in Delaware.

RANGERS STEP ONE GAME AHEAD

Defeat Toronto as Bruins Play Scoreless Tie—Detroit Advances

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	11	3	4	57	39	25
Boston	10	3	6	50	33	23
Detroit	9	2	9	45	47	20
Chicago	7	5	7	34	36	19
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	10	3	7	39	39	23
Ottawa	7	3	9	38	39	17
Montreal	8	1	10	45	51	17
N. Y. Americans	5	4	9	32	44	14
Canadiens	5	2	11	31	43	12

RESULTS JAN. 3
Boston 0, Americans 0, overtime.
Rangers 4, Toronto 2.
Detroit 1, Ottawa 0.

Failure to secure better than one point, the result of a scoreless tie with New York Americans at the Boston Garden last night, left the Boston Bruins a full game behind their rivals, New York Rangers, in the race for American division supremacy of the National Hockey League. Americans now lead the series with Boston, having won twice and tied once in the four games. In one way the Bruins were fortunate in securing a tie, for Americans were deprived of what seemingly was a legitimate goal in the first period when Wasnie's shot sped in and out of the net unseen by the goal umpire or referees.

BOSTON — AMERICANS
Barry, Heximer, Burch, Galbraith, lw
rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin
Stewart, Chapman, Beattie, c
c, Himes, Phillips, Jackson, Martin
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw
lw, Sheppard, Starr, McVeigh
Hitchman, Owen, Galbraith, ld
rd, Dutton, Dutkowski
Shore, Owen, Barry, Galbraith, rd
ld, Brydge, Ayres
Thompson, g .... g, Worters

Score—Boston 0, N. Y. Americans 0. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—New York Rangers defeated Toronto Maple Leafs once more to increase their pointage in the American section of the National Hockey League yesterday in a fast and rough game with many penalties, winning by a score of 4 to 2. Babe Siebert, playing his first game in the Garden in several weeks, scored twice, with the aid of the second line of forwards, and was much benefited by his rest. Toronto was as vigorous as ever, but Aitkenhead once more demonstrated his fitness for the best company in goaltending.

N. Y. RANGERS — TORONTO
F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling, Murdoch, W. Cook, lw ...... rw, Adams, Bailey, Doraty
Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, Murdoch, W. Cook, c ... c, Primeau, Cotton, Blair, Thoms
W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, Keeling, rw
lw, Jackson, Gracie, Cotton
Johnson, Brennan, ld ... rd, Levinsky, Clancy
Brennan, Heller, Seibert, rd
ld, Day, Clancy, Horner
Aitkenhead, g .... g, Chabot

Score—Rangers 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Siebert 2, Heller, Boucher for Rangers; Bailey, Primeau for Toronto. Assists—Seibert, Dillon 2, Somers for Rangers; Day, Adams for Toronto. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 4—A pass out from behind the Ottawa net by Emms which glanced into the local goal off Shields' skate, gave the Detroit Red Wings the only goal of last night's game against the Ottawa Senators and enabled the visitors to move out of last place in the American section of the National Hockey League. It also prevented the locals from breaking the tie for second place in the Canadian group with the Montreal Maroons.

DETROIT — OTTAWA
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, lw
rw, Forslund, Finnigan, W. Kilrea
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, c
c, Howe, Weiland, Milks, Cox
Wiseman, Carson, Aurie, rw
lw, Touhey, H. Kilrea, Lowrey
Young, Buswell, ld ... rd, Shields, Starr
Evans, Gallagher, rd ... ld, Smith, Bourgault
Roach, g .... g, Beveridge

Score—Detroit 1, Ottawa 0. Goal—Emms for Detroit. Assist—Goodfellow for Ottawa. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DOWNTOWN A. C. WINS FROM ENGLEWOOD F. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Downtown Athletic Club made its start in the play of the New Jersey division of the Class C team championship of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association yesterday by scoring a victory over Englewood Field Club, on the courts of the winner. The score was 5 to 0. The summary:

DOWNTOWN ATHLETIC CLUB 5, ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB 0

P. S. Patton, Downtown, defeated Alfred Foote, 15—12, 10—15, 17—18, 15—10, 15—5.

F. A. Zunio Jr., Downtown, defeated T. S. Miller Jr., 15—12, 15—10, 15—9.

Nicholas Canady, Downtown, defeated Charles Luedeman, 15—17, 15—11, 15—12, 17—14.

W. H. Gardner, Downtown, defeated Jim Kelly, 16—17, 17—16, 15—9, 15—7.

C. B. Ives, Downtown, defeated Randall Barton, 15—10, 15—13, 15—13.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	12	3	6	62	47	27
London	11	5	2	42	18	27
Buffalo	9	2	6	39	29	20
Windsor	6	4	8	34	45	16
Detroit	6	1	12	32	40	13
Cleveland	3	3	13	44	74	9

RESULT JAN. 3
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 1.

BISONS PICK UP POINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 4—Buffalo Bisons closed in on the leaders of the International Hockey League here last night by scoring a well-earned 4-to-1 victory over Syracuse Stars. Bisons, trailing in bad hockey "luck" in recent weeks, are now only seven points back of the joint leaders, Syracuse and London.

GRAHAM NAMED CAPTAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—E. D. "Teddy" Graham was named captain of the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team here last night. Graham succeeds Helge Bostrom, who has been sent to St. Paul. Both are defense players. Graham made his first appearance here with the Chicago Cardinals in the American League, spent a year with the Tulsa Oilers and has been with the Hawks ever since.

CHICAGO REELECTS OFFICERS

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—In a harmonious annual meeting the Chicago National League baseball club recently reelected all officers and declared a dividend. P. K. Wrigley was renamed chairman of the board of directors and executive committee. William L. Veeck was reelected president. The amount of the dividend was not revealed.

KANSAS CITY WIDENS LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4—Kansas City widened its lead in the American Hockey Association by defeating St. Paul, 4 to 2, here last night. With all Greyhounds attacking in an effort to overtake a one-goal lead, Kansas City broke away in the final minutes to score again.

SUMMARY OF THE 1932 OLYMPIC GAMES HELD AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARTS

COMPETITION	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Drawings	Lee Blair, U. S. A.	Percy Crosby, U. S. A.	G. Westermann, Holland
Paintings	David Wallin, Sweden	Ruth Miller, U. S. A.	Jean MacLane, U. S. A.
Sculpture	Mahroni Young, U. S. A.	Wilthiades Manno, Hungary	Jakub Obrovsky, Czechoslovakia
Prints	J. W. Golinkin, U. S. A.	Janina Konarska, Poland	Joachim Karsch, Germany
Architecture, town planning	John Hughes, Great Britain	Honmoller Klemmensen, Denmark	André Verbeke, Belgium
Architectural design	Gus Saacke, Pierre Bailey and Paul Montenot, France	J. R. Pope, U. S. A.	Richard Konwiarz, Germany
Medals and reliefs	Josef Klukowski, Poland	Mac Monnies, U. S. A.	R. T. McKenzie, Canada
Literature	Paul Bower, Germany	Josef Petersen, Denmark	No award
Music	No award	Joseph Suk, Czechoslovakia	No award

ATHLETICS

100 METERS			
Round 1, heat 1	Eddie Tolan, U. S. A., 10 9-10s.	J. X. de Almeida, Brasil	F. A. Ortiz, Mexico
Round 1, heat 2	George Simpson, U. S. A., 10 9-10s.	E. L. Page, Great Britain	Andrej Engl, Czechoslovakia
Round 1, heat 3	Arthur Jonath, Germany, 10 6-10s.	A. J. Elliott, New Zealand	Izuo Anno, Japan
Round 1, heat 4	C. B. Luti, Argentina, 10 8-10s.	Helmuth Koernig, Germany	Percy Williams, Canada
Round 1, heat 5	Ralph Metcalfe, U. S. A., 11s.	Birchall Pearson, Canada	Angos Lambrou, Greece
Round 1, heat 6	D. J. Joubert, S. Africa, 11s.	Harold Wright, Canada	Ernst Geerling, Germany
Round 1, heat 7	Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan, 10 9-10s.	Christian Berger, Holland	Hector Berra, Argentina
Round 2, heat 1	Tolan, U. S. A., 10 4-10s.	Luti, Argentina	Williams, Canada
Round 2, heat 2	Simpson, U. S. A., 10 7-10s.	Wright, Canada	Koernig, Germany
Round 2, heat 3	Metcalfe, U. S. A., 10 7-10s.	Yoshioka, Japan	Elliott, New Zealand
Round 2, heat 4	Jonath, Germany, 10 5-10s.	Joubert, S. A.	Pearson, Canada
Semifinal 1	Tolan, U. S. A., 10 7-10s.	Joubert, S. A.	Yoshioka, Japan
Semifinal 2	Metcalfe, U. S. A., 10 6-10s.	Simpson, U. S. A.	Jonath, Germany
FINAL	TOLAN, U. S. A., 10 3-10s.†‡	METCALFE, U. S. A.	JONATH, GERMANY
100 METERS, WOMEN			
Heat 1	Marie Dollinger, Germany, 12 1-5s	Wilhelmina von Bremen, U.S.	Hilda Strike, Canada
Heat 2	Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland, 11 9-10s.*‡	Mary Frizzell, Canada	Sumito Watanabe, Japan
Heat 3	Tollina Schuurman, Holland, 12 1-5s.	Mary Vandervliet, Canada	Eileen Hiscock, G. Britain
Heat 4	Elizabeth Wilde, U. S. A., 12 2-5s.	Cornelia Aalten, Holland	Thelma Kench, N. Zealand
Semifinal 1	Strike, Canada, 12 4-10s.	Wilde, U. S. A.	Dollinger, Germany
Semifinal 2	Walasiewicz, Poland, 11 9-10s.*¶	Von Bremen, U. S. A.	Hiscock, Great Britain
FINAL	WALASIEWICZ, POLAND, 11 9-10s.*¶	STRIKE, CANADA	VON BREMEN, U. S. A.
200 METERS			
Round 1, heat 1	Erich Brochmeyer, Germany, 22 1-10s.	Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan	S. E. Engelhart, Gt. Britain
Round 1, heat 2	W. J. Walters, S. Africa, 21 9-10s.	Eddie Tolan, U. S. A.	S. C. Fuller, Great Britain
Round 1, heat 3	Harold Wright, Canada, 22 8-10s.	Ralph Metcalfe, U. S. A.	S. A. Black, New Zealand
Round 1, heat 4	Itaro Nakajima, Japan, 22 2-10s.	Walter Hendrix, Germany	
Round 1, heat 5	Roberto Genta, Argentina, 25 3-10s.	C. D. Berger, Holland	George Simpson, U. S. A.
Round 1, heat 6	Arthur Jonath, Germany, 21 9-10s.	A. J. Elliott, New Zealand	C. B. Luti, Argentina
Round 1, heat 7	Birchall Pearson, Canada, 22 3-10s.	D. J. Joubert, South Africa	Teiichi Nishi, Japan
Round 2, heat 1	Metcalfe, U. S. A., 21 5-10s.‡	Walters, South Africa	Brochmeyer, Germany
Round 2, heat 2	Tolan, U. S. A., 21 5-10s.¶	Pearson, Canada	Genta, Argentina
Round 2, heat 3	Luti, Argentina, 21 4-10s.‡	Simpson, U. S. A.	Joubert, South Africa
Round 2, heat 4	Jonath, Germany, 21 4-10s.¶	Wright, Canada	Elliott, New Zealand
Semifinal 1	Metcalfe, U. S. A., 21 5-10s.	Simpson, U. S. A.	Luti, Argentina
Semifinal 2	Jonath, Germany, 21 5-10s.	Walters, South Africa	Tolan, U. S. A.
FINAL	TOLAN, U. S. A., 21 2-10s.*‡	SIMPSON, U. S. A.	METCALFE, U. S. A.
400 METERS			
Round 1, heat 1	Adolf Metzner, Germany, 50 4-10s.	Seikan Oki, Japan	Alexander Wilson, Canada
Round 1, heat 2	Ben Eastman, U. S. A., 49s.	Joachim Buechner, Germany	Hjalmar Johannesen, Norway
Round 1, heat 3	B. J. Strandvall, Finland, 49 8-10s.	James Ball, Canada	Iwao Masuda, Japan
Round 1, heat 4	W. A. Carr, U. S. A., 48 8-10s.	G. A. Golding, Australia	C. H. Stoneley, Gt. Britain
Round 1, heat 5	Felix Rinner, Austria, 49 2-10s.	G. L. Rampling, Gt. Britain	W. J. Walters, South Africa
Round 1, heat 6	J. A. Gordon, U. S. A., 50 6-10s.	Raymond Lewis, Canada	Domingos Puglisi, Brazil
Round 2, heat 1	Carr, U. S. A., 48 4-10s.	Walters, South Africa	Golding, Australia
Round 2, heat 2	Gordon, U. S. A., 48 6-10s	Rampling, Great Britain	Buechner, Germany
Round 2, heat 3	Eastman, U. S. A., 48 8-10s.	Rinner, Austria	Strandvall, Finland
Semifinal 1	Carr, U. S. A., 47 2-10s.	Wilson, Canada	Golding, Australia
Semifinal 2	Eastman, U. S. A., 47 6-10s.	Walters, South Africa	Gordon, U. S. A.
FINAL	CARR, U. S. A., 46 2-10s.*‡	EASTMAN, U. S. A.	WILSON, CANADA
800 METERS			
Heat 1	Eddie Genung, U. S. A., 1m. 54 8-10s.	Philip Edwards, Canada	J. V. Powell, G. B.
Heat 2	Charles Hornbostel, U. S. A., 1m. 52 4-10s.	Alex Wilson, Canada	Otto Peltzer, Germany
Heat 3	Thomas Hampson, G. B., 1m. 53s.	Seraphim Martin, France	E. T. Turner, U. S. A.
FINAL	HAMPSON, G. B., 1m. 49 8-10s.*‡	WILSON, CANADA	EDWARDS, CANADA
1500 METERS			
Heat 1	Glenn Cunningham, U. S. A., 3m. 55 8-10s.	J. F. Cornes, G. B.	Martti Luomanen, Finland
Heat 2	J. E. Lovelock, N. Z., 3m. 58s.	N. P. Hallowell, U. S. A.	Edward King, Canada
Heat 3	Luigi Beccali, Italy, 3m. 59 6-10s.	E. A. Purje, Finland	Erik Ny, Sweden
FINAL	BECCALI, ITALY, 3m. 51 2-10s.‡	CORNES, G. B.	EDWARDS, CANADA
5000 METERS			
Heat 1	Ralph Hill, U. S. A., 14m. 59 6-10s.	L. A. Lehtinen, Finland	J. G. Lindgren, Sweden
Heat 2	J. A. Burns, G. B., 15m. 25 8-10s.	P. E. Rekers, U. S. A.	Erick Pettersson, Sweden
FINAL	LEHTINEN, FINLAND, 14m. 30s.‡	HILL, U. S. A.	L. J. VIRTANEN, FINLAND
10,000 METERS	Janus Kusocinski, Poland, 30m. 11 4-10s.‡	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	L. J. Virtanen, Finland
400 METERS HURDLES			
Heat 1	F. M. Taylor, U. S. A., 55 6-10s.	Sten Pettersson, Sweden	Christos Mandikas, Greece
Heat 2	R. M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 54 8-10s.	Fritz Nottbrock, Germany	Glenn Hardin, U. S. A.
Heat 3	Joseph Healey, U. S. A., 54 2-10s.	André Adelheim, France	J. K. Areskoug, Sweden
Heat 4	Luigi Facelli, Italy, 55s.	Lord Burghley, G. B.	G. A. Golding, Australia
Semifinal 1	Hardin, U. S. A., 52 8-10s.‡	Taylor, U. S. A.	Burghley, G. B.
Semifinal 2	Tisdall, Ireland, 53 8-10s.¶	Areskoug, Sweden	Facelli, Italy
FINAL	TISDALL, IRELAND, 51 8-10s.§	HARDIN, U. S. A., 52s.†‡	TAYLOR, U. S. A.
	§Signifies world's record disallowed.		
3000 METERS STEEPLECHASE			
Heat 1	Thomas Evenson, G. B., 9m. 18 8-10s.‡	W. H. Pritchard, U. S. A.	Verner Toivonen, Finland
Heat 2	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland, 9m. 14 6-10s.‡	J. P. McClusky, U. S. A.	G. W. Dawson, U. S. A.
FINAL	ISO-HOLLO, FINLAND, 10m. 33 4-10s.**	EVENSON, G. B.	McCLUSKY, U. S. A.
	**Signifies extra 450 meters run in error		
MARATHON	Juan Zabala, Argentina, 2h. 31m. 36s.‡	Samuel Ferris, G. B., 2h. 31m. 55s.	Armas Towonen, Finland, 2h. 32m. 12s.
80 METERS HURDLES, WOMEN			
Heat 1	Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A., 11 8-10s.†‡	Simone Schaller, U. S. A.	Marjorie Clark, So. Africa
Heat 2	Evelyne Hall, U. S. A., 12s.	Violet Webb, G. B.	Alda Wilson, Canada
FINAL	DIDRIKSON, U. S. A., 11 7-10s.*‡	HALL, U. S. A.	CLARK, SOUTH AFRICA
110 METERS HURDLES			
Heat 1	Percy Beard, U. S. A., 14 7-10s.	R. St. G. Harper, G. B.	Erwin Wegner, Germany
Heat 2	D. O. Finlay, G. B., 14 8-10s.	G. J. Saling, U. S. A.	Tatsuzo Fujita, Japan
Heat 3	Willi Welscher, Germany, 14 8-10s.	Bengt Sjostedt, Finland	Mervyn Sutton, India
Heat 4	Jack Keller, U. S. A., 14 9-10s.	Christos Mandikas, Greece	Lord Burghley, G. B.
Semifinal 1	Keller, U. S. A., 14 5-10s.‡	Lord Burghley, G. B.	Finlay, G. B.
Semifinal 2	Saling, U. S. A., 14 4-10s.†‡	Beard, U. S. A.	Welscher, Germany
FINAL	SALING, U. S. A., 14 6-10s.	BEARD, U. S. A.	FINLAY, G. B.
50,000 METERS WALK	T. W. Green, G. B., 4h. 50m. 10s.	Janis Dalinsh, Latvia, 4h. 57m. 20s.	Ugo Frigerio, Italy, 4h. 59m. 6s.
RELAY, 4x100 METERS			
Heat 1	Germany, 41 2-10s.	Japan	Great Britain
Heat 2	U. S. A., 40 6-10s.*‡	Italy	Canada
FINAL	U. S. A. (Kiesel, Toppino, Dyer, Wykoff), 40s.*‡	GERMANY	ITALY
RELAY, 4x100 METERS, WOMEN	U. S. A. (Carew, Furtsch, Rogers, Von Bremen), 47s.*‡	Canada	Great Britain
RELAY, 4x400 METERS			
Heat 1	U. S. A., 3m. 11 8-10s.*‡	Italy	Germany
Heat 2	Japan, 3m. 16 8-10s.	Great Britain	Canada
FINAL	U. S. A. (Fuqua, Ablowich, Warner, Carr), 3m. 8 2-10s.*‡	GREAT BRITAIN	CANADA
Running High Jump	Duncan McNaughton, Canada, 6ft. 5⅝in.	Bob Van Osdel, U. S. A., 6ft. 5⅝in.	Simon Toribio, Philippines, 6ft. 5⅝in.
Running High Jump, Women	Jean Shiley, U. S. A., 5ft. 5¼in.*‡	Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A., 5ft. 5in.	Eva Dawes, Canada 5ft. 3in.
Running broad jump	E. L. Gordon, U. S. A. 25ft. ¾in.	C. L. Redd, U. S. A. 24ft. 11⅜in.	Chukei Nambu, Japan 24ft. 5¼in.
Running hop, step and jump	Chukei Nambu, Japan 51ft. 7in.*‡	Erik Svensson, Sweden 50ft. 3¼in.	Kenkichi Ohshima, Japan 49ft. 7½in.
Pole vault	William Miller, U. S. A. 14ft. 1⅞in.*‡	Shuhei Nishida, Japan 14ft. 1in.	George Jefferson, U. S. A. 13ft. 9in.
Javelin throw, men	Matti Jarvinen, Finland 238ft. 7in.‡	Matti Sippala, Finland 229ft. ⅛in.	Eino Penttila, Finland 225ft. 4⅞in.
Javelin throw, women	Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A. 143ft. 4in.*‡	Ellen Braumuller, Germany 142ft. 8⅝in.	Tilly Fleischer, Germany 141ft. 1⅛in.
Discus throw, men	J. F. Anderson, U. S. A. 162ft. 4⅞in.‡	H. J. Laborde, U. S. A. 159ft. ½in.	Paul Winter, France 156ft. 11⅞in.
Discus throw, women	Lilian Copeland, U. S. A. 133ft. 2in.*‡	Ruth Osburn, U. S. A. 131ft. 8in.*‡	Jadwiga Wajsowna, Poland 127ft. 1½in.
Shot put (16 pounds)	Leo Sexton, U. S. A. 52ft. 6 3-16in.‡	Harlow Rothbert, U. S. A. 51ft. 5in.	Frantisek Douda, Czechoslovakia, 51ft. 2in.
Hammer throw (16 pounds)	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland 176ft. 11⅛in.	Ville Porhola, Finland 171ft. 6¼in.	Peter Zaremba, U. S. A. 165ft. 1⅜in.
Decathlon	J. A. Bausch, U. S. A. 8462.23 points*‡	Akilles Jarvinen, Finland 8292.48*‡	Wolrad Eberle, Germany 8030.80

Bausch's performances in the Decathlon events were: 11.7s. for 100 meters; 22ft. 9⅝in. for the broad jump; 50ft. 3⅛in. for the weight put; 54 2-10s. for 400 meters; 5ft. 7in. for the high jump; 16 2-10s. for 110 meters hurdles; 146ft. 3¼in. for the discus throw; 13ft. 1½in. for the pole vault; 203ft. 1½in. for the javelin-throw; 5m. 17s. for 1500 meters.

BOXING

Flyweight (112 lb.)	Stephen Enekes, Hungary	Francisco Cabanas, Mexico	Louis Salaca, U. S. A.
Bantamweight (118 lb.)	Horace Gwynne, Canada	Hans Ziglarski, Germany	Jose Villanueva, Philippines
Featherweight (126 lb.)	C. A. Robledo, Argentina	John Schleinkofer, Germany	C. A. Carlsson, Sweden
Lightweight (135 lb.)	Lawrence Stevens, South Africa	T. J. Ahlqvist, Sweden	Nathan Bor, U. S. A.
Welterweight (147 lb.)	Edward Flynn, U. S. A.	Erich Campe, Germany	B. V. Ahlberg, Finland
Middleweight (160 lb.)	Carmen Barth, U. S. A.	Amador Azar, Argentina	Ernest Pierce, South Africa
Light-heavyweight (175 lb.)	D. E. Carstens, South Africa	Gino Rossi, Italy	Peter Jorgensen, Denmark
Heavyweight (over 175 lb.)	S. A. Lovell, Argentina	Luigi Rovati, Italy	Frederick Feary, U. S. A.

CYCLING

1000 Meters, Scratch	J. J. Van Egmond, Holland	Louis Chaillot, France	B. Pellizzari, Italy
1000 Meters, Time Trial	E. L. Gray, Australia 1m. 13s.	Van Egmond, Holland 1m. 13 3-10s.	Charles Rampelberg, France 1m. 13 4-10s.
2000 Meters, Tandem	Louis Chaillot and Maurice Perrin, France	E. H. Chambers and Stanley Chambers, Gt. Britain	H. Christensen and W. Gervin, Denmark
4000 Meters, Team Pursuit	Italy (Borsari, Pedretti, Chilardi, Cimatti) 4m. 53s.	France	Great Britain
Road Race, 100 Kilometers, Team	Italy, 7h. 27m. 15 2-10s. (aggregate for four)	Denmark, 7h. 38m. 50 2-10s.	Sweden, 7h. 39m. 12 6-10s.
Individual	Attilio Pavesi, Italy 2h. 28m. 5 6-10s.	G. Sagato, Italy 2h. 29m. 21 4-10s.	B. Britz, Sweden 2h. 29m. 45 2-10s.

FENCING

Foils, Men	Gustavo Marzi, Italy	Joseph Levis, U. S. A.	Giulio Gaudini, Italy
Foils, Women	Ellen Preis, Austria	Heather Guinness, G. B.	Erna Bogen, Hungary
Foils, Team	France	Italy	U. S. A.
Sabers, individual	George Piller, Hungary	Giulio Gaudini, Italy	Andrew Kabos, Hungary
Sabers, Team	Hungary	Italy	Poland
Épée, individual	Giancarlo Cornaggia-Medici, Italy	Georges Buchard, France	Carlo Agostini, Italy
Épée, team	France	Italy	U. S. A.

FIELD HOCKEY

INDIA	JAPAN	U. S. A.

GYMNASTICS

Team, All-Round	Italy 541.85 pts.	U. S. A. 522.275 pts.	Finland— 509.775 pts.
Individual, All-Round	Romeo Neri, Italy 140.625 pts.	Stephen Pelle, Hungary 134.925 pts.	Heikki Savolainen, Finland 134.575 pts.
Long Horse	Savino Guglielmetti, Italy 54.1 pts.	A. Jochim, U. S. A. 53.3 pts.	E. Carmichael, U. S. A. 54.5 pts.
Pommeled Horse	Pelle, Hungary 57.2 pts.	O. Vonili, Italy 56.6 pts.	S. Haubold, U. S. A. 55.7 pts.
Horizontal Bar	Dallas Bixler, U. S. A. 55 pts.	Savolainen, Finland 54.2 pts.	E. Terasciria, Finland 54.2 pts.
Parallel Bars	Neri, Italy 56.9 pts.	Pelle, Hungary 55.8 pts.	Savolainen, Finland 54.8 pts.
Free Exercises	Pelle, Hungary 28.8 pts.	Georges Meiz, Switzerland 28.3 pts.	Lertora, Italy 27.7 pts.
Indian Clubs	G. Roth, U. S. A. 26.9 pts.	J. Evenberg, U. S. A. 26.7 pts.	H. Kuhlemeier, U. S. A. 25.9 pts.
Rings	George Gulack, U. S. A. 56.9 pts.	H. Denton, U. S. A. 55.8 pts.	M. Lattuada, Italy 55.5 pts.
Rope-Climbing	Raymond Bass, U. S. A., 6m. 8-10s.	W. G. Galbraith, U. S. A.	Thomas Connelly, U. S. A.
Tumbling	R. Wolfe, U. S. A. 56.7 pts.	E. Gross, U. S. A. 56 pts.	W. Hermann, U. S. A. 55.1 pts.

HORSEMANSHIP

Training Test, Individual	Francois Lesage, France	Charles Marion, France	H. E. Tuttle, U. S. A.
Three-Day Test, Team (Training, Jumping, Cross-country Riding)	U. S. A. (Chamberlin, Argo, Thomson) 961.3 faults	Holland 1310.8 faults	No third
Three-Day Test, Individual	Pahud de Mortanges, Holland 186.1	E. F. Thomson, U. S. A.	H. D. Chamberlin, U. S. A. 312.1
Jumping	Takeichi Nishi, Japan	H. D. Chamberlin, U. S. A.	Clarence Von Rosen, Swed.

MODERN PENTATHLON

COMPETITION	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
ALL EVENTS	J. G. Oxenstierna, Sweden 32 pts.	B. S. G. Lindman, Sweden 35½ pts.	R. W. Mayo, U. S. A. 38½ pts.
DETAILS—			
Horse-Riding Cross-Country (5000 meters)	B. S. G. Lindman, Sweden, 8m. 7 4-10s.	R. W. Mayo, U. S. A.	V. W. Barlow, Gt. Britain
Fencing, Épée	S. A. Thofelt, Sweden	Francesco Pacini, Italy and B.S.G. Lindman, Swed. tied	No third
Pistol-Shooting	R. W. Mayo, U. S. A. Score 197	J. G. Oxenstierna, Sweden Score 194	Carlo Simonetti, Italy Score 191
Swimming, Freestyle (3000 meters)	S. A. Thofelt, Sweden, 4m. 32 6-10s.	Eugenio Pagnini, Italy	B. K. Brady, U. S. A.
Cross-Country Run (4000 meters)	C. P. D. Legard, Great Britain 15m. 12 2-10s.	Jeffry McDougall Great Britain	Ivan Duranthon France

SHOOTING

Miniature Rifle	B. B. Ronnmark, Sweden 294	Gustavo Huet, Mexico 294	Zoltan Soos-Ruszka, Hungary, 293
Pistol (snapshots)	Renzo Morigi, Italy 6 hits in 3s.	Heinrich Hax, Germany	Domenico Matteucci, Italy

ROWING (2000 Meters Course)

SINGLE SCULLS			
Heat 1	Robert Pearce, Australia, 7m. 27s.	W. G. Miller, U. S. A.	No third
Heat 3	L. F. Southwood, G. B., 7m. 42 6-10s.	Guillermo Douglas, Uruguay	Joseph Wright, Canada
Repechage heat	Miller, U. S. A., 8m 5 6-10s.	Douglas, Uruguay	Wright, Canada
FINAL	PEARCE, AUSTRALIA, 7m. 44 4-10s.	MILLER, U. S. A.	DOUGLAS, URUGUAY
DOUBLE SCULLS			
Heat 1	Canada, 7m. 25s.	Italy	Brazil
Heat 2	U. S. A., 7m. 14 6-10s.	Germany	No third
Repechage heat	Germany, 7m. 28 4-10s.	Italy	Brazil
FINAL	U. S. A. (Garrett-Gilmore and Myers), 7m. 17 4-10s.	GERMANY	CANADA
COXLESS PAIRS			
Heat 1	Poland, 7m. 53 2-5s.	France	U. S. A.
Heat 2	Great Britain, 7m. 47s.	New Zealand	Holland
Repechage heat	Holland, 8m. 10s.	New Zealand	France
FINAL	GREAT BRITAIN (Clive and Edwards), 8m.	NEW ZEALAND	POLAND
PAIRS, WITH COXSWAIN	U. S. A. (Kieffer, Schauers, stroke, and Jennings, cox.), 8m. 25 8-10s.	POLAND	FRANCE
COXLESS FOURS			
Heat 1	Great Britain, 7m. 13 1-5s.	U. S. A.	Germany
Heat 2	Italy, 7m. 6 8-10s.	Canada	No third
Repechage heat	Germany, 7m. 17 1-5s.	U. S. A.	Canada
FINAL	GREAT BRITAIN (George, Beresford, Edwards and Badcock), 6m. 58 2-10s.	GERMANY	ITALY
FOURS, WITH COXSWAIN			
Heat 1	Italy, 7m. 6s.	Germany	New Zealand
Heat 2	Poland, 7m. 4 2-10s.	U. S. A.	Japan
Repechage heat	New Zealand, 7m. 38 2-10s.	Germany	U. S. A.
FINAL	GERMANY (Spremberg, Meyer, Hoeck, Eller, stroke, and Neumann, cox.) 7m. 19s.	ITALY	POLAND
EIGHTS			
Heat 1	Italy, 6m. 28 2-10s.	Great Britain	Japan
Heat 2	U. S. A., 6m. 29s.	Canada	Germany
Repechage heat	Great Britain, 6m. 40s.	New Zealand	No third
FINAL	U. S. A. (Hall, Tower, Chandler, Jastram, Dunlap, Gregg, Blair, Salisbury, stroke, and Graham, cox.), 6m. 37 6-10s.	ITALY	CANADA

SWIMMING

100 METERS FREESTYLE			
Heat 1	Manuella Kalili, U. S. A., 59 6-10s.	Stephen Barany, Hungary	Munroe Bourne, Canada
Heat 2	Walter Spence, Canada, 59 3-10s.	A. H. Schwartz, U. S. A.	Tatsugo Kawaishi, Japan
Heat 3	Zenjiro Takahashi, Japan, 59 5-10s.	R. W. Thompson, Jr., U. S. A.	Alfred Rocca, Argentina
Heat 4	Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan, 58 7-10s.	Andred Szekeley, Hungary	Abdurahman Ali, Ph'pines
Semifinal 1	Miyazaki, Japan, 58s.‡	Thompson, Jr., U. S. A.	Kalili, U. S. A.
Semifinal 2	Kawaishi, Japan, 59s.	Schwartz, U. S. A.	Takahashi, Japan
FINAL	MIYAZAKI, Japan, 58 2-10s.	KAWAISHI, JAPAN	SCHWARTZ, U. S. A.
100 METERS FREESTYLE, WOMEN			
Heat 1	Cornelia Ladde, Holland, 1m. 12 1-10s.	Yvonne Godard, France	Elizabeth Davies, Gt. Brit.
Heat 2	Joyce Cooper, Gt. Britain, 1m. 9s‡.	Josephine McKim, U. S. A.	Frances Bult, Australia
Heat 3	Helene Madison, U. S. A., 1m. 8 9-10s.‡	Jennie Maakal, S. Africa	Lilli Andersen, Denmark
Heat 4	Eleanor Saville, U. S. A., 1m. 8 5-10s.‡	Willemijntje Den Ouden, Holland	Yukie Arata, Japan
Semifinal 1	Den Ouden, Holland, 1m. 7 6-10s.‡	Saville, U. S. A.	McKim, U. S. A.
Semifinal 2	Madison, U. S. A., 1m. 9 9-10s.	Bult, Australia	Maakal, S. Africa
FINAL	MADISON, U. S. A., 1m. 6 8-10s.‡	DEN OUDEN, HOLLAND	SAVILLE, U. S. A.
100 METERS BACKSTROKE			
Heat 1	Masoji Kiyokawa, Japan, 1m. 8 9-10s.	Robert Kerber, U. S. A.	Robert Halloran, Canada
Heat 2	Robert D. Zehr, U. S. A., 1m. 9 9-10s.	Ernst Kuppers, Germany	Kentaro Kawatsu, Japan
Heat 3	Toshio Irie, Japan, 1m. 11 3-10s.	Munroe Bourne, Canada	J. F. Paula, Brazil
Heat 4	William Karlsen, Norway, 1m. 13 7-10s.	Gordon Chalmers, U. S. A.	Dennis Walker, Canada
Semifinal 1	Kiyokawa, Japan, 1m. 9s.	Kuppers, Germany	Kawatsu, Japan
Semifinal 2	Irie, Japan, 1m. 10 9-10s.	Zehr, U. S. A.	Kerber, U. S. A.
FINAL	KIYOKAWA, JAPAN, 1m. 8 6-10s.	IRIE, JAPAN	KAWATSU, JAPAN
100 METERS BACKSTROKE WOMEN			
Heat 1	Eleanor Holm, U. S. A., 1m. 18 3-10s.*‡	Philomena Mealing, Aust'lia	Phyllis Harding, Gt. Britain
Heat 2	Elizabeth Davies, Gt. Britain, 1m. 22s.	Joan McSheehy, U. S. A.	Ruth Kerr, Canada
Heat 3	Maria Braun, Holland, 1m. 23 8-10s.	Joyce Cooper, Gt. Britain	Marjorie Linton, Canada
FINAL	HOLM, U. S. A., 1m. 19 4-10s.	MEALING, AUSTRALIA	DAVIES, GT. BRITAIN
200 METERS BREASTSTROKE			
Heat 1	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan, 2m. 46 2-10s.‡	Jikirum Adjaladdin, Ph'pns	Ulysses Cartonnet, France
Heat 2	Reizo Koike, Japan, 2m. 46 2-10s.¶	Erwin Seitas, Germany	Justo Caraballo, Argentina
Heat 3	Teofilo Yldefonzo, Philippines, 2m. 53 7-10s.	Walter Spence, Canada	Alfred Schoebel, France
Heat 4	Toivo Reingoldt, Finland, 2m. 53 6-10s.	Shigeo Nakagawa, Japan	No Third
Semifinal 1	Koike, Japan, 2m. 44 9-10s.	Tsuruta, Japan	Adjaladdin, Philippines
Semifinal 2	Sietas, Germany, 2m. 47 6-10s.	Yldefonzo, Philippines	Nakagawa, Japan
FINAL	TSURUTA, JAPAN, 2m. 45 4-10s.	KOIKE, JAPAN	YLDEFONZO, PHIL'PINES
200 METERS BREASTSTROKE, WOMEN			
Heat 1	Clare Dennis, Australia, 3m. 8 2-10s.‡	Margaret Hoffman, U. S. A.	Dorothy Prior, Canada
Heat 2	Else Jacobsen, Denmark, 3m. 12 7-10s.	Anne Govednik, U. S. A.	Cecilia Wolstenholme
Heat 3	Hideko Maehata, Japan, 3m. 10 7-10s.	Margery Hinton, Gt. Brit.	Jane Cadwell, U. S. A.
FINAL	DENNIS, AUSTRALIA, 3m. 6 3-10s.*‡	MAEHATA, JAPAN	JACOBSEN, DENMARK
400 METERS FREESTYLE			
Heat 1	Takashi Yokoyama, Japan, 4m. 53 2-10s.‡	James Gilhula, U. S. A.	George Burrows, Canada
Heat 2	Clarence Crabbe, U. S. A., 4m. 59 8-10s.	Noboro Sugimoto, Japan	Norman Wainwright, G. B.
Heat 3	Andrew Charlton, Australia, 4m. 59 8-10s.	Paolo Costoli, Italy	Walter Spence, Canada
Heat 4	Jean Taris, France, 4m. 53 3-10s.	Giuseppi Perentin, Italy	Robert Leivers, G. B.
Heat 5	Noel Ryan, Australia, 5m. 1 9-10s.	Tsutomu Oyokota, Japan	George Larson, Canada
Semifinal 1	Yokoyama, Japan, 4m. 51 4-10s.‡	Taris, France	Oyokota, Japan
Semifinal 2	Clarence Crabbe, U. S. A., 4m. 52 7-10s.	Sugimoto, Japan	Charlton, Australia
FINAL	CRABBE, U. S. A., 4m. 48 4-10s.‡	TARIS, FRANCE	OYOKOTA, JAPAN
400 METERS FREESTYLE, WOMEN			
Heat 1	Joyce Cooper, Gt. Britain, 5m. 56 7-10s.	Norene Forbes, U. S. A.	Yvonne Godard, France
Heat 2	Helene Madison, U. S. A., 5m. 44 5-10s.	Maria Braun, Holland	Betty Edwards, Canada
Heat 3	Lenore Kight, U. S. A., 5m. 40 9-10s.‡	Maria Oversloot, Holland	Frances Bult, Australia
Heat 4	Jennie Maakal, S. Africa, 5m. 53 9-10s.	Lilli Andersen, Denmark	Matsuko Morioka, Japan
Semifinal 1	Madison, U. S. A., 5m. 48 7-10s.	Maakal, S. Africa	Forbes, U. S. A.
Semifinal 2	Kight, U. S. A., 5m. 50 8-10s.	Godard, France	Cooper, Gt. Britain
FINAL	MADISON, U. S. A., 5m. 28 5-10s.*‡	KIGHT, U. S. A.	MAAKAL, S. AFRICA
1500 METERS FREESTYLE			
Heat 1	Knsos, Kitamura, Japan, 19m. 55 2-10s.	C. L. Crabbe, U. S. A.	Jean Taris, France
Heat 2	James M. Cristy, U. S. A., 19m. 58 4-10s.	Andrew Charlton, Aust'lia, and Sunao Ishibarada, Japan, tied.	No third
Heat 3	Ralph Flanagan, U. S. A., 20m. 6-10s.	Noel Ryan, Australia	Giuseppe Perentin, Italy
Heat 4	Shozo Makino, Japan, 19m. 53 3-10s.	Paolo Costoli, Italy	George Burrows, Canada
Semifinal 1	Kitamura, Japan, 19m. 51 6-10s.‡	Taris, France	Cristy, U. S. A.
Semifinal 2	Makino, Japan, 19m. 38 7-10s.‡	Crabbe, U. S. A.	Ryan, Australia
FINAL	KITAMURA, JAPAN, 19m. 12 4-10s.‡	MAKINO, JAPAN	CRISTY, U. S. A.
4x100 METERS RELAY, WOMEN	U. S. A. (Madison, McKim, Johns, and Saville), 4m. 38s.*‡	Holland	Great Britain
4x200 METERS RELAY	Japan (Miyazaki, Yusa, Toyoda, Yokoyama), 8m. 58 4-10s.‡	U. S. A.	Hungary
SPRINGBOARD DIVING	Micky Galitzen, U. S. A., 161.38 pts.	Harold Smith, U. S. A., 158.54 pts.	Richard Degener, U. S. A., 151.82 pts.
SPRINGBOARD DIVING, WOMEN	Georgia Coleman, U. S. A., 87.52 pts.	Katherine Rawls, U. S. A., 82.52 pts.	Jane Fauntz, U. S. A., 82.12 pts.
HIGH DIVING	Harold Smith, U. S. A., 124.80 pts.	Micky Galitzen, U. S. A., 124.28 pts.	Frank Kurtz, U. S. A., 121.98 pts.
HIGH DIVING, WOMEN	Dorothy Poynton, U. S. A., 40.26 pts.	Georgia Coleman, U. S. A., 35.56 pts.	Marion Roper, U. S. A., 35.22 pts.
WATER POLO	Hungary	Germany	U. S. A.

WEIGHT-LIFTING

FEATHERWEIGHT	Raymond Suvigny, France 181½+192½+258½—632½	Hans Wolpert, Germany 187 +192½+242 —621½	Anthony Terlazzo, U. S. A. 181½+187 +247½—616
LIGHTWEIGHT	Rene Duverger, France 214½+225½+275 —715‡	Hans Haas, Austria 181½+220 +275 —676½	Gastone Pierini, Italy 203½+198 +264 —665½
MIDDLEWEIGHT	Rudolf Ismayr, Germany 225½+242 +291½—759‡	Carlo Galimberti, Italy 225½+231 +291½—748	Karl Hipfinger, Austria 198 +236½+308 —742½
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT	Louis Hostin, France 225½+247½+330 —803‡	Svend Olsen, Denmark 225½+236½+330 —792	Henry Duey, U. S. A. 203½+231 +291½—726
HEAVYWEIGHT	Jaroslav Skobla, Czechoslovakia 247½+253 +335½—836‡	Vaclav Psenicka, Cz'slvakia 247½+258½+324½—830½	Joseph Strassberger, Ger. 275 +242 +313½—830½

N. B.—If two competitors gain equal totals, the lighter man is ranked the higher.

WINTER SPORTS

FIGURE SKATING, MEN	Karl Schafer, Austria 2602 pts.	Gillis Grafsstrom, Sweden 2514.5 pts.	Montgomery Wilson, Can. 2448.3 pts.
FIGURE SKATING, WOMEN	Sonja Henie, Norway 2302.5 pts.	Fritzi Burger, Austria 2167.1 pts.	Maribel Vinson, U. S. A. 2158.5 pts.
FIGURE SKATING, PAIRS	Pierre and Andrée Brunet, France	S. C. Badger and Beatrix Loughran, U. S. A.	Laszlo Szollas and Emilia Rotter, Hungary
SPEED SKATING			
500 METERS			
Heat 1	Frank Stack, Canada, 44 3-10s.	Jack Shea, U. S. A.	Shozo Ishiwara, Japan
Heat 2	Bernt Evensen, Norway, 44 3-10s.	William Logan, Canada	Ray Murray, U. S. A.
Heat 3	Alex Hurd, Canada, 44 9-10s.	O'Neil Farrell, U. S. A.	Allan Potts, U. S. A.
FINAL	SHEA, U. S. A., 43 4-10s.	EVENSEN, NORWAY	HURD, CANADA
1500 METERS			
Heat 1	Herbert Taylor, U. S. A., 2m. 49 3-10s.	Frank Stack, Canada	Bernt Evensen, Norway
Heat 2	Jack Shea, U. S. A., 2m. 58s.	William Logan, Canada	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway
Heat 3	Ray Murray, U. S. A., 2m. 29 9-10s.	Alex Hurd, Canada	Michael Staksrud, Norway
FINAL	SHEA, U. S. A., 2m. 57 5-10s.	HURD, CANADA	LOGAN, CANADA
5000 METERS	Irving Jaffee, U. S. A., 9m. 40 8-10s.	Edward Murphy, U. S. A.	William Logan, Canada
10,000 METERS			
Heat 1	Alex Hurd, Canada, 17m. 56 2-10s.	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	Valentine Bialis, U. S. A.
Heat 2	Irving Jaffee, U. S. A., 18m. 5 4-10s.	Frank Stack, Canada	Bernt Evenson, Norway, and Ed Schroeder, U. S. A. tied
FINAL	JAFFEE, U. S. A., 19m. 13 6-10s.	BALLANGRUD, NORWAY	STACK, CANADA
SKIING, MARATHON (50 kilometers)	Veli Saarinen, Finland, 4h. 28m.	Vaino Liikkanen, Finland	Raoul Rustadstven, Norway
COMBINED RACE (18 kilometers and jump)	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway 446 pts.	Ole Stenen, Norway 436.5 pts.	Hans Vinjarengen, Norway 434.6 pts.
18 KILOMETERS	Sven Utterstrom, Sweden, 1h. 23m. 7s.	Axel Vikstrom, Sweden	Veli Saarinen, Finland
JUMPING	Birger Ruud, Norway 228.1 pts.	Hans Beck, Norway 227.0 pts.	Kaare Wahlberg, Norway 219.5 points
TOBOGGANING BOBSLEIGHS (Fours)	U. S. A. (steered by W. L. Fiske) 7m. 53 68-100s.	U. S. A. (steered by Harry Homberger)	Germany (steered by Kilian)
(Pairs)	U. S. A. (steered by J. H. Stevens) 8m. 14 74-100s.	Switzerland (steered by Rito Capadrutt)	U. S. A. (steered by Jack Heaton)
ICE HOCKEY	Canada	U. S. A.	Germany

WRESTLING

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN STYLE

Bantamweight (123 lb.)	R. E. Pearce, U. S. A.	Odon Zombori, Hungary	A. Jaskari, Finland
Featherweight (134 lb.)	Herman Pihlajamaki, Finland	Edgar Nemir, U. S. A.	E. Karlsson, Sweden
Lightweight (145 lb.)	Charles Pacome, France	Charles Karpati, Hungary	G. Klaren, Sweden
Welterweight (158 lb.)	Jack Van Bebber, U. S. A.	Daniel MacDonald, Canada	E. Leino, Finland
Middleweight (174 lb.)	Ivar Johansson, Sweden	Kyosti Luukko, Finland	J. Tunyogi, Hungary
Light-heavyweight (191 lb.)	Peter Mehringer, U. S. A.	Eddie Scarf, Australia	T. Sjostedt, Sweden
Heavyweight (any weight)	John Richthoff, Sweden	John Riley, U. S. A.	N. Hirschl, Austria

GRECO-ROMAN STYLE

Bantamweight	Jakob Brendel, Germany	Louis Francois, France	Marcello Nizzola, Italy
Featherweight	Giovanni Gozzi, Italy	Wolfgang Ehrl, Germany	Lauri Koskela, Finland
Lightweight	Eric Malmberg, Sweden	Eduard Sperling, Germany	Abraham Kurland, Denmark
Welterweight	Ivar Johansson, Sweden	Vaino Kajander, Finland	Ercole Gallegati, Italy
Middleweight	Vaino Kokkinen, Finland	Jean Foldeak, Germany	Axel Cadier, Sweden
Light-heavyweight	Carl Westergren, Sweden	Joseph Urban, Cz'slovakia	Nikolaus Hirschl, Austria
Heavyweight	Rudolf Svensson, Sweden	Onni Pellinen, Finland	Mario Gruppioni, Italy

YACHTING

Six Meters	Tore Holm, Sweden	F. W. Conant, U. S. A.	H. A. Jones, Canada
Eight Meters	O. P. Churchill, U. S. A.	R. M. Maitland, Canada	No third
Star Class	Gilbert Gray, U. S. A.	Colin Ratsey, Gt. Britain	A. E. Asther, Sweden
Monotype (12ft. dinghies)	Jacques Le Brun, France	Robert Maas, Holland	S. Cansino, Spain

*Beats World's previous best performance. †Equals World's previous best performance. ‡Beats the Olympic record. ¶Equals the Olympic record.

BEARS OUT TO DEFEND TITLE

California Quintet Powerful as Coast Basketball Season Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 4—Basketball is king at the University of California, as the Golden Bears, champions of the Pacific Coast Conference in 1932, approach the end of the practice season and prepare to defend their Conference title. Conceded to be one of the strongest teams in the West, California will be a decided favorite in most of the Conference games, in spite of the loss of two outstanding members of the championship team of last year. At the beginning of the year Coach Clarence M. Price '14 was faced with the difficult task of filling the places left vacant by Joseph J. Kintana '32, All-Coast forward, and Carl R. Vendt '32, captain and guard.

Harold J. Eifert '34 has been selected to take over Kintana's assignment at forward. As a freshmen, Eifert showed promise of being one of the highest-scoring players on the coast. The other forward position is being held at present by William C. Coughlan '34, one of the tallest men on the squad. Coughlan, with his 6 feet 3 inches, can fit into any position. Last season he began as a guard, was shifted to center, then back to guard, and finished the year as a forward.

Capt. Jack N. Read '33 is playing his third year as regular center. Read plays a steady game. His height, which is 6 feet 3 inches, enables him to jump, pass, and shoot without hurrying.

Competition is at its height for the guard positions. Theodore T. Ohashi '33, Japanese letterman of two seasons, and John J. Crowley '33, another letterman, are having difficulty in winning a place in the starting lineup. Two transfers, Murray D. Wemple '35 from Yuba County Junior College, and Dudley Tower '33, who played with the University of California at Los Angeles in 1931, are the principal challengers.

The returning lettermen are Read, Eifert, Coughlan, Ohashi, Crowley and Lawrence L. Seifert '33, a substitute forward for two years. Seifert, because of his experience in Conference games, probably will be the first man chosen to replace either Seifert or Coughlan.

Thomas D. Nesbitt '33 and Gregory F. Engelhard '34 hold a slight edge over the other reserve forwards. Neither has had any varsity experience before this year, but they fit into Coach Price's style of play, both being fast-charging forwards. Other forwards are John A. Kopke '34 and Eugene E. Gregerson '35.

Read's first substitute is Frank J. Kenney '34, with Philip M. Morgans '35 as reserve center. Kenney has played in several practice games, but like Morgans, he lacks the experience of college competition. Coughlan can substitute for Read, leaving his position to the veteran Seifert.

Reserve guard material is plentiful. Dana Murdock Jr. '33, Milton Stansky '34 and Stephen K. McGaffey '34 have had previous experience on the varsity squad. Other guards are Walter F. Schindler '34, David C. Meek '35, Lester W. William '33 and Robert L. Feiling '35.

The 1932 varsity has not been as impressive in early season games as the California team of 1932. They have won most of their games with ease, but they have lacked the finish which has enabled California to win twice as many Conference championships as any other coast team during the last decade.

On Jan. 13 California and the University of California at Los Angeles will open the Conference schedule and officially dedicate the Bears' new gymnasium.

BAXTER AND PECK IN FINAL ROUND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The United States novice squash tennis tournament, which has been slowly working along over the holiday period, has finally got up to the final round, as the result of several matches played over the week-end. First, G. T. Baxter of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, where the tourney is being staged, defeated his clubmate, W. H. Dunkak, in straight games, 15—6, 15—5, 15—10; and then T. H. Peck of the Yale Club, who has been working ahead by slow degrees, after winning his first match, defeated another New Moon player, J. V. Gallagher Jr. in the other semifinal to usher in the new year.

Second Round

F. L. St. John, Crescent A.-H. C., won from J. H. Mellon, Crescent A.-H. C., by default.

T. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated J. T. Hall, Yale Club, 8—15, 15—10, 18—16.

Third Round

Peck defeated St. John, 15—1, 15—9.

Semifinal Round

Peck defeated J. V. Gallagher Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., 15—17, 15—4, 15—5, 15—4.

G. T. Baxter Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., defeated W. H. Dunkak, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—6, 15—5, 15—10.

GOODWIN WINS MEDAL HONORS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 4 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, stellar young Monroe (N. Y.) golfer, who holds the metropolitan amateur, the New York City junior amateur and the New York State amateur tournaments titles, strode into medalist honors at the conclusion of qualifying rounds in the Miami midwinter amateur tournament yesterday by scoring a par 35-37—72 for his round. Celest Durant Jr., Brooklyn (N. Y.) youth, who gave Goodwin stiff competition in winter play here last year, and who won the 1932 midwinter event, was four strokes behind with a 40-36—76. Keenan Morrow of New York was in third place with a 40-38—78.

NEW TRAINING TABLE PLAN

Harvard will inaugurate a new system of varsity sport training table today when the hockey and track teams will eat at Dunster and Adams Houses respectively, instead of the Varsity Club. The plan is entirely experimental and the Harvard authorities are entertaining no decided opinions until later, but it is expected that for the balance of the year alone a saving of $1000 to $1500 will be made. As other sports start training tables it is planned to have the table set at the house of the sport captain.

PONZI TAKES LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia trounced E. Ralph Greenleaf, 244 to 53, in the fourth block of their exhibition pocket billiards match at the Strand last night and took the lead at 505 to 437. Ponzi had runs of 67, 64 and 50, and ran out the block in the seventeenth inning. Greenleaf's best cluster was 18. Greenleaf defeated Ponzi, 125 to 17, in the third block yesterday. Greenleaf had a high run of 89 to one of 18 for Ponzi. The latter's safety play cost him several points

For Further Sports News See Page 11

SOUTHWEST IS AN OPEN RACE

Closest Battle in Years Expected as Cage Opening Approaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 4—Six of the seven Southwest Conference basketball teams will swing into action Saturday, officially opening the cage season in the Southwest. Unlike campaigns by Conference quintets in the last seven years, the 1933 race will get under way with no outstanding favorite or favorites. Strong teams, but balanced more evenly than since 1926 when the University of Arkansas began its championship string, will make the race one of the closest in recent years, critics predict.

The University of Texas will meet Baylor University in Austin, Rice Institute will battle Texas A. & M. College in College Station, and Texas Christian University will play Southern Methodist University in Dallas in the starting games of the 1933 race.

While the Southwest cagers lost many of its stars of last season there will be as many new faces ready to take their places.

Four Sophomore Stars

Four sophomore players in particular are expected to be among the leading players of 1933. Texas boasts of two of them and Southern Methodist has the other two. Jack S. Gray '35 and Jean R. Francis '35 have been leading the Longhorns' attack in early season games. Whitey Baccus '35 and Tom Zachery '35, Southern Methodist sophomores, are both all-State cagers and probably will be among the Southwest's leading players.

If any outstanding favorite exists, it is the University of Arkansas. The Razorbacks have exactly the same team that last season finished a close third. The Hogs also have a host of available reserve material.

Baylor University, winner of last year's championship, has failed to come up to expectations in preseason contests. Hurt by the graduations of three first-string players, the Bear five has been unable to click. Also, Baylor is weak in reserve material.

Southern Methodist University, the team that won only two games last year, will boast of one of the strongest teams in its cage history. Strengthened by the addition of a number of sophomores, the Ponies are expected to give the Razorbacks their hardest assignment.

Texas Powerful

The 1933 edition of the University of Texas cage team will be the strongest five since the years of the Arkansas supremacy. Two sophomores have been outstanding in the pre-season victories the Longhorns have chalked up. Reserve material, too, is not lacking.

Weakened by the loss of Adolph Dietzel, the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs will not be as strong as last season. The Frogs have been able to replace the tall Dietzel, but still will lack the strong scoring threat he was.

Rice Institute with its new coach, Jimmy Kitts, who piloted the Athens (Texas) High School Hornets to two United States high school championships, will also have a strong quintet. The Owl team is being built around sophomores.

If early-season contests are any indication of the strength, Texas A. & M. College will finish near the bottom of the standing. The Aggies, through games of the holidays, had failed to gain a single victory.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Butler 56, Grinnell 22.
Carthage 36, Iowa Wesleyan 31.
Centenary 24, Ball S. T. 19.
Dayton 28, John Carroll 26.
Gustavus Adolphus 38, Mankato T. 23.
Idaho 57, Whitman College 35.
Illinois 39, Detroit 28.
Manhattan 30, Niagara 21.
Marquette 22, Wisconsin 16.
Marshall 56, Morris-Harvey 25.
Miami 33, Indiana 29.
Michigan State 23, Syracuse 16.
Millikin 37, Nebraska Wesleyan 27.
Missouri 30, Northeast Teachers 24.
North Dakota 21, Iowa 17.
North Dakota 50, Northern Normal 30.
Oberlin 43, Detroit C. C. 35.
Oklahoma Baptist 38, Northeastern T. 31.
Southern Methodist 31, Oklahoma 29.
Stanford 21, Nebraska 17.
Vanderbilt 39, Clemson 22.
Wabash 35, Wittenberg 32.
Westminster 25, Duquesne 23.
Wichita Henry's 35, Colorado T. 28.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—For the first time in many years, the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, which dates from the early nineties of the last century, will stage its championship outside the metropolitan district. The annual event, which now includes many colleges as well as the service schools of the United States Army and Navy, will be held at the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, on March 31 and April 1. For many years it was held at the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of the service schools, but two years ago others stepped in to reorganize the arrangements and moved the 1932 championships over to the Hotel Commodore. Now they have taken the further step to move it to Philadelphia.

S. M. U. OPENS ON SEPT. 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 4—Four intersectional contests, two non-Conference tilts, and six Southwest Conference games have been scheduled for the 1933 Southern Methodist University football team. Out-of-State teams the Mustangs will play include St. Mary's in San Francisco, Louisiana State University, and Oklahoma A. & M. College. The North Texas State Teachers' College and Texas Tech have also been booked. Conference games include Texas, Baylor, Rice, Texas A. & M., Arkansas, and T. C. U. The Ponies will open the season against North Texas Sept. 23 and close it against St. Mary's Dec. 9.

RICE HAS 11-GAME SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 4—The 1933 Rice Institute football team will play an 11-game schedule, meeting six Southwest Conference rivals, one non-Conference eleven, and four out-of-State teams. The Institute will play Creighton, Santa Clara, Loyola of New Orleans, and Louisiana State University in intersectional contests. The Owls will open the season against Texas Tech, Sept. 23.

WILMINGTON DROPS FOOTBALL

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Jan. 4 (AP)—The board of trustees of Wilmington College voted yesterday to abolish football from the 1933 sports program. The action was recommended by Dr. Walter L. Collins, president, who said a survey had shown the game was not paying for itself. He indicated it may be revived "after the depression." Wilmington has an enrollment of about 300.

SEA GULLS ON BANNED LIST

TORONTO, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Ontario Hockey Association today had placed the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States amateur champions, on its banned list. This means that no association teams will be allowed to play the New Jersey team. No reason was given for the action, but it was understood that several members of the Sea Gulls had "jumped" O. H. A. teams to play in the United States.

'Freshmen' Enter Hall of Congress To Learn Ropes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Many of the "freshmen" members of the Seventy-third Congress have already made their appearance at the Capitol to become oriented in the duties they will assume after March 4.

Members of both House and Senate, elected in November, have the "privilege of the floor" during the last session of the outgoing Congress, which means they may enter the chamber to listen to debate and confer with their future colleagues instead of having to look on from the gallery as sight-seers. The new members are finding the best way is to be taken under the wing of their predecessor and most of the outgoing members are glad to be of service.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen acted as guide to both of the newly elected women representatives, Mrs. Virginia Jenckes (D.) of Indiana and Miss Kathryn O'Loughlin (D.) of Kansas. Although not from their states, Mrs. Owen offered her assistance to the newcomers, introduced them to the other members of the "woman's bloc," and showed them "the ropes."

Representative John E. Nelson (R.) of Maine has shown extraordinary thoughtfulness toward the Democrat who defeated him in his district in the November elections. Mr. Nelson entertained at luncheon last week for Mr. Carl Moran, his successor, at which the new Representative was introduced to the other members of the Maine delegation. In addition, Mr. Nelson presented to Mr. Moran a key to his office in the House Office Building, inviting him to make it his headquarters during his present stay in Washington.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Bassick Junior High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

New Britain: Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

New Haven (auspices First Church, New Haven, and Society of Yale University): Hill House High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club Auditorium, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 9; National Theater, 12:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

FLORIDA

Boynton: Boynton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

Daytona: Church Edifice, Live Oak and Palmetto Avenues, Daytona Beach, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

Coconut Grove (Second Church, Miami): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

St. Augustine: Auditorium, State Arsenal, Marine and St. Francis Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

West Palm Beach: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

MARYLAND

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

MASSACHUSETTS

Winthrop: Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

NEW JERSEY

Haddonfield: Auditorium, Memorial High School, Kings Highway, East, and Sylvan Lake Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

Hoboken: Auditorium of Jas. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

Princeton: Garden Theater, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

NEW YORK

Albany: Odd Fellows Temple, 46 Beaver Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 10.

Pelham: The Manor Club, Pelham Manor, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple, Auditorium, Main Street, East, and Prince Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Syracuse: Mizpah Auditorium, 12:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro: National Theater, 311 South Elm Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Rocky Mount: Church Edifice, South Church Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

PENNSYLVANIA

Carlisle: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Gettysburg: Court House, Baltimore Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 8.

Philadelphia (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, noon, Jan. 9.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

SOCIETY ELECTS PROFESSOR

BRYN MAWR, Penna., Jan. 4 (AP)—Prof. Clarence I. Lewis of Harvard University was elected president of the eastern division of the American Philosophical Society at the closing session Dec. 30 of the thirty-second annual convention, held at Bryn Mawr College.

NEW TENNIS CUP OFFERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 4—Announcement was made here that a new tennis tournament will feature the southern season, with a host of high-ranking players entered for the competition. The event is the Miami Biltmore All-South championship, singles and doubles, with a new three-year cup, the Henry L. Doherty trophy, going to the singles victor. This event, to be played Jan. 23 to 29 at the Miami Biltmore Country Club, is being sponsored by the Florida Year-Round Clubs, of which Doherty is president, and is part of the program of big sporting events which opened with the $10,000 Miami Biltmore open golf championship in November. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Davis Cup player, and Gregory S. Mangin, the former Georgetown player who holds the national indoor title and played last year abroad, head the list of entries, with Clifford S. Sutter, former national intercollegiate champion, R. Berkeley Bell, who has been in the first 10 for several seasons, and Marcel Rainville, the Canadian Davis Cup player, also entered to date.

CROWLEY TO COACH AT FORDHAM

EAST LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4 (AP)—James H. Crowley, football coach at Michigan State College for the last three years, last night announced he had signed a three-year contract with Fordham University, New York. He said his resignation, to take effect Feb. 28, has been presented to Dr. Robert S. Shaw, president of Michigan State, and accepted by the president and members of the State Board of Agriculture, governing board of the college. Crowley expects to leave for the East shortly after his resignation becomes effective. Under the terms of the agreement at Fordham, Crowley said, he will have a free hand in naming his assistants.

CAMPBELL TO DRIVE AGAIN

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, 48-year-old international automobile speed champion, will arrive in New York from England Jan. 31 for an assault on his own five world records, William F. Sturm, Indianapolis, his American manager, said today. The Englishman, who last February at Daytona Beach, Fla., made a mile straightaway record of 253.968 miles an hour, will try for new speeds over the same course this year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Make money at home making and selling "Petal-Fibre" flowers from an imported material, not paper, cloth or wax; picture folder sent free. VENETIAN ART STUDIOS, Room 320, 322 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH, cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE, Dept. 103, 18 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

NEW ORLEANS—Young executive, industrial experience, operation, maintenance, construction, development, purchasing, traffic; location and salary open. P. E. HARMEONIES, 4214 State St.

POSITION wanted by experienced upper leather foreman and buyer; last 8 years with largest high priced men's shoe factory in the country; best of references can be given. Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio period.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Sheer Romance.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Carson Robinson's Buckaroos.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Alice Miller's "Mother Announcing"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 "Real Life Dramas."
8:35 New England Singing Club.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sports review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Sawanee Serenaders.
5:15 Regent trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, Safety Soldiers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Vocal duo and piano team.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville": sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ralph Kirbery, "Dream Singer."
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Royal Vagabonds: Ken Murray; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 Local popular programs.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 American Magazine of the Air.
10:45 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Three Smiles," vocal trio.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:25 "Real Life Dramas."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu": transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, Philco editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; Hummingbirds, female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Electrically transcribed sketch.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Lombardo Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Muscanto String Trio.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Gertrude Nelson, soprano.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestras.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
1:00 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Inauguration of Gov.-Elect Louis J. Brann, from Augusta, Maine.
12:00 noon—Inauguration of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, State House, Boston.
12:45 p. m.—Inauguratoin of Gov. John G. Winant, from Concord, N. H.
2:00 p. m.—Inauguration of Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, from Montpelier, Vt.
3:00 p. m.—NBC and local programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel Service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Review Campaign speaker.

ARKANSAS BOOKS 10 GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Jan. 4—For the first time since 1925 a University of Arkansas football team will play a 10-game schedule. The 1933 program for the Razorbacks includes five Conference contests and games with the College of Ozarks, the Oklahoma Baptists, Louisiana State University, Hendrix, and Tulsa. The only Conference team the Hogs will not meet is Texas A. & M. College. The season will start Sept. 23.

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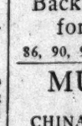
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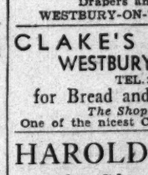
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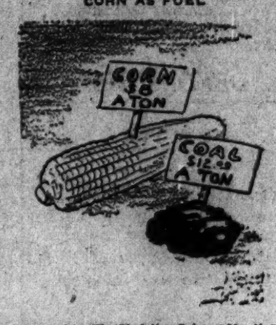
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

CORN AS FUEL



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Some counties in Nebraska are finding it cheaper to burn corn at $8 a ton than coal at $12. A test has revealed that 57¼ bushels of corn will give heat equal to that from a ton of the best coal.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 87
Biblical Places
Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
With freshest of waters
It feeds a salt sea;
A paradox surely
This river must be.

2.
Beside the Euphrates
It rose in proud might;
But now only pity
Its ruins excite.

3.
In sackcloth it turned
From its riotous path,
And escaped for a time
Devastation and wrath.

4.
On Palestine's page
For ages enrolled,
It stands without rival—
This ancient stronghold.

5.
As the world's oldest city
It long has been classed;
But another, they say,
Its age has surpassed.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 87."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

FIRST keep yourself in peace and then thou wilt be able to bring peace to others. . . . A peaceable man does more good than one that is very learned.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

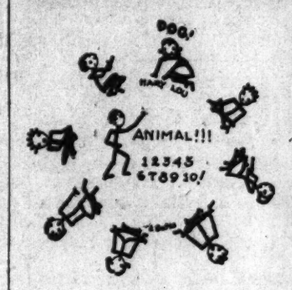
Come Play

Birds and Animals
By VIOLA ARMSTRONG

MOTHER seems to be rather busy today, so perhaps we'd better play a game that is not very noisy and one that can be played right here in the living room, without a great deal of moving about. We will play "Birds and Animals."

Boys and girls love birds and animals, so you are sure to enjoy playing this game.

Have you noticed how many games are played in a circle formation—not running games nor active out-of-door games, but many of our most interesting home games—and it always seems so nice and friendly to me, especially when we sit in a circle on the floor, instead of using chairs. Even grown-ups like to sit on the floor sometimes.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shall we make our circle without chairs today? All right! Everyone sit down on the floor.

Stanley, would you like to be "it"? Yes? Then stand in the center of the circle, and you may point to anyone very quickly and say, Bird 12345678910 or Animal 12345678910.

If you say "Bird," the one to whom you pointed must name a bird, like a canary, robin, sparrow or ane one he can think of, before you finish counting 10, and besides he must make his arms flap like the wings of the bird. But if you say "Animal," he has to name any animal, like a cow, dog, horse or pig, and at the same time he must get down on his hands and knees quickly—as animals do.

If he can name and imitate an animal or bird before you finish counting 10, you will have to be "it" all over again, but if he gets mixed up and does not say and do what he is expected to, or if you count 10 before he can think and act—he will have to take your place in the center of the circle and be "it" until he can catch someone else. Then you take his place in the circle on the floor.

Shall we start to play, children?

Stanley is pointing to Reid and is saying, "Bird 12345678910," and Reid can't seem to think quickly enough. While he is trying to think of a bird Stanley has finished counting 10, so now Reid is "it."

Reid is pointing to Mary Lou and saying, "Animal," but Mary Lou is ready for him. She calls "Dog" and gets down on all fours before he can even count to seven. So Reid is "it" again.

This time he is pointing to Floyd and he is saying "Animal 12345678-910." Look at Floyd, he is calling "Bluebird" and flapping his arms. Does he think a bluebird is an animal and flies or is he so excited he does not realize what Reid has said? Anyway, Floyd is "it" now because he didn't answer correctly.

Do not forget to write an invitation to us if you would like to invite the Monitor boys and girls to play one of their games at your house. Send us your name, the city where you live, and the names and ages of the chums you play with. We will use your names and then it will be as though we were right in your home with you.

Isn't it going to be exciting to entertain the Monitor boys and girls from all over the world at your own home, and have them all learn to call you by your real names! Of course, we shall only use first names like Bernice and Lucille, but we always call our friends by their first names and we are all going to be "friends."

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

Eagles
Reported by George L. Moore for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG some chimney pots, which are on a big brick chimney, which is on the roof of a building, which, in turn, is on a busy street in down-town Boston, sat the squirrel whom to know is to love, to wit, Mr. Scroggins. With him were his two old friends and companions, Florrie, winkish and cynical pigeon, and Fib, excitable sparrow. From their place among the chimney pots they could see the whole side of a great, white, new building. In fact, their view of this building was so good that where they sat easily might be classified as a Point of Vantage, as Scroggins pointed out.

It had taken a whole morning to reach this spot. Oh, not that long, of course, for Florrie and Fib, because they simply agitate their wings and in a jiffy—there they are! But the venerable Mr. Scroggins had to do a good deal of climbing and puffing; so much, in fact, that now that he was up where he spent several hours getting, he rested without effort. But a Scroggins rests little, like an ocean, and after 20 winks under the high hat, Mr. S. was all agog.

"So that's it," he said, peering across the street at a figure outlined in stone on the new white building.

"That's it," said Fib. "I saw it one day when I was flying home. It gave me quite a start, but then I saw it didn't move, so I flew right up to it and looked it in the eye."

At mention of "eye," Florrie winked hers.

"Well, well," said Scroggins. "And you'd like to know what it is."

"Indeed I would," said Fib.

"Indeed," said Florrie.

Scroggins laid a thoughtful forefinger along an even more thoughtful brow. "Well," he said, "it's not a pigeon." He smiled compassionately at Florrie, who blinked back at him.

"And," continued Scroggins, "it's not a sparrow." He smiled at Fib, who hopped to the top of one of the chimney pots, then hopped down again and said, "No, it's not a sparrow. And yet it's a bird."

"Quite so," said Scroggins, "it's a bird in stone." Inasmuch as the object they were discussing was quite apparently cut out on the face of a large flat stone set in the building, this conclusion was a safe one. Florrie winked. Fib skittered. "Stone. Stone. You're right. It's a stone bird. And that's why it doesn't fly."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Viewing the Strange Bird From a Point of Vantage.

"Exactly," said Scroggins. "But if it weren't stone it probably could fly. And if it could fly it could go very high, in fact higher than other birds." Fib and Florrie both seemed dubious.

Scroggins stood erect, took off his hat and pointed with his cane in a grand gesture. "That, my dear friends is an eagle. Grandfather Scroggins saw eagles often. They are large and swift and sharp-eyed. They are called noble birds. Nowadays you see them quite often cut on stone like that."

Florrie sniffed. Fib's tiny eyes snapped and he quite apparently doubted it. "Let any old eagle give me a race, now!" And off flew the valiant sparrow chieftain.

Florrie smiled at Scroggins. "I understand," she said quite genially, "what you mean, but Fib is—well Fib is just—Fib."

"Quite so," agreed Scroggins. "It does look noble, there in the stone; the eagle!"

Florrie having said more than is her custom, winked at great length. Scroggins meanwhile took up a new chain of thought—the matter of getting down from up there.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Charleston, S. C., is credited with being the first city in the United States to have a Chamber of Commerce—founded in 1773?

The new R. C. A. building is the largest in New York, and when finally completed will have 2,700,000 square feet of floor space?

Java, perhaps the most densely populated land on the globe, averages 727 persons to the square mile?

Georges Clemenceau is still listed in the Paris telephone directory although he passed on three years ago?

Many senders of Christmas cards forwarded their greetings to the postmaster at Santa Claus, Ind., for remailing?

Alder trees six feet high have been found growing on idle flat cars in western Washington?

Rime-O-Grams No. 77

GEMS

Published Dec. 7
ANSWERS

1.
Of robin's-egg blue,
It's structure opaque;
In Persia they'd know
If the gem were fake.
(Turquoise)

2.
In appearance it is
Like the organ of sight
Which belongs to a pet
Which can see in the night.
(Cat's Eye)

3.
In varying shades
Of violet sheen,
It's been worn since the days
Of Egypt's great queen.
(Amethyst)

4.
This rich colored stone
Resembles the cherry;
Give it to the maid
Born in cold January.
(Garnet)

5.
A Chinaman keeps,
Whate'er his profession,
The precious "yu" stone
As a treasured possession.
(Jade)

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Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss Lois E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Mary Pickford, Edmonton, Alta.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Mrs. M. Schade, Placentia, Calif.
Miss Ruth A. Brown, New York City.
Miss Bernice Colburne, Englewood, N. J.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Miss Ida L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Villa M. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. Martha K. Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Heber D. Harris, San Jose, Calif.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Charles Gee Jr., Belvidere, Ill.
J. B. Jackson, Fort William, Ont.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.

Brevities

Mason Telegraph: Snicker in the news: The machines which stamp the words "Buy British" on every letter that goes into a British post office are themselves stamped "Made in U. S. A."

Los Angeles Times: Don't get the idea that your opinion isn't valued. Just meet a great man and tell him what a wonder he is.

Atlanta Constitution: Atmosphere is the subtle something that makes a nickel sandwich fetch 75 cents.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Likes Elmira

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elmira, N. Y.

WHILE a man from Philadelphia was visiting here, recently, he met with courtesy from a member of the police force that is worthy of comment.

Unfamiliar with parking regulations, the visitor parked his car in the "limited zone." Immediately he was approached by a police officer who inquired as to the length of time the stranger would be parked. The reply revealed that parking would be beyond the parking regulations.

The officer replied that so far as he was concerned that would be all right, but since it would beyond the parking limits, he would have to ask the stranger to move. He, however, pointed to space across the street and said, "Now I'll run over and stand in that space and hold it for you until you can drive around and get to it. Then you may park as long as you wish without being molested." He reserved the space and saw that the stranger in his city was properly attended.

The courtesy not only assisted the visiting driver, but gave him an inviting and lasting impression of the city. This police officer proved that

There is nothing that costs so little,
Yet goes so far, as courtesy.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Did You Know That—" (W. A. S.)—The inquirer is interested in this heading on the Daily Features page. He says: "Every time I open the Monitor, that 'Did' stares at me. At the moment you ask that question it is in the present, and you are not asking as to information which I may have acquired. If I knew it at any time in the past, I would know it then. If you were pointing at an object, you would not say, 'Did you know what that is?' I hold that the question should read, 'Do You Know That—' During the many years I have spent in the newspaper business I have insisted that reporter, editor, or conversationalist use the word 'do' in this and like connection, and if I am wrong I wish to be set right."

The heading was changed from "Do" to "Did" after some deliberation. We came to feel that to ask a reader if he *knows* (after we tell him), for example, that the Pacific end of the Panama Canal is east of the Atlantic end, would be to force him to answer in the affirmative. For him to answer "No" would be to impugn our accuracy.

We like to ask the kind of question that allows a comfortable latitude. When we ask a reader if he *knew* such and such before he saw it in the Monitor, he can freely answer either "Yes" or "No." A negative answer to a "Did You Know That—" query is not a reflection on the average reader's store of information, and is certainly not an aspersion on the paper.

In Lighter Vein

As She is Spoke

The English Alpine visitor was met in the lounge of the hotel by a Frenchman.

"Ah," exclaimed the latter, "I've heard about you. You climbed the Matterhorn. That is a foot to be proud of."

The Englishman laughed.

"Pardon me, sir," he said, "you mean 'feat,' do you not?"

"Ah," said the Frenchman, greatly excited, "so you climbed it more than once, eh?"—*Answers.*

Moustique

"The man who is singing carols in the street wants to know if you can help him."

"Impossible! I can't sing a note."

Cautious Realtor

An emigrant was preparing to leave his native land. An acquaintance inquired, casually, "What are you going to do when you arrive at your destination?"

"Oh, take up land."

"Much?"

"Only a shovelful at a time."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Road to Success

Artist: "Whatever success I have had, I owe it all to the telephone."

Friend: "How's that?"

Artist: "Well, while I was waiting for them to give me the right number I practiced drawing on a pad."—*Pathfinder.*

The Patch

Old Lady (to Tommy): "Surely your mother could find pieces of material more like your trousers when she patches them."

Tommy: "That ain't a patch—that's me."—*Midland Target.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Collective Peace

IT IS increasingly apparent to the thoughtful the world over that lasting peace can come to the nations only through collective action, based upon understanding of and consideration for each other's problems. Collective peace is of necessity the product of mutual agreement and joint action, the outgrowth of right desire. And in turn agreement and unity of action can obtain only when national interests in some degree at least are merged in the general welfare.

The problem is wholly mental. Selfishness on the part of a family which would disregard the welfare of the community, is rightly regarded as unsocial. Equally unsocial is selfishness expressed in terms of national self-interest which takes no cognizance of the welfare of other nations. This type of self-interest has come to be characterized euphemistically as nationalism. This is a mental state which sets national interests above world interests.

It cannot be denied that in no small measure the present situation of depression and unemployment, of darkness and fear, in which the world seems to be sunk, is due to excess of nationalism—to too little interest in the general welfare. The remedy, then, is to antidote this condition with internationalism, a broader patriotism, a love for mankind broad enough to reach beyond geographical boundaries, to envisage the whole world, to embrace all humanity.

That such a movement is on the way and is making progress, however slowly, there is much evidence. How to accelerate the process is of great concern, if the disasters which seem impending are to be averted. Drifting will not do. It was a condition of apathy on the part of many and of aggressive desire on the part of others that led the world over the brink into the great war, the most cataclysmic abomination the world has ever known.

Relative to the present world situation, certain facts are patent. First of all, international relationships must be examined. All will agree that three important questions for the moment are the debt situation, disarmament, and stimulation of trade through tariff revision. Solution of these problems is urgent and imperative. It is becoming generally apparent that there is something more involved than the usual relation of debtor and creditor, and accordingly that the debts cannot be collected in the ordinary way—that is, by immediately transferring the amount due from the debtor to the creditor nations.

The wise creditor is one who sees the necessity of helping a distressed debtor to rehabilitate himself both in order to discharge his obligations and to help society in general. The sum to be paid by each debtor agreed upon, an issue of bonds by those nations to be accepted by the creditors in lieu of cash, might be a practical solution. But mental adjustments must first be made; the desire arrived at to promote the general welfare.

Apart from ability of the nations to pay and the mobility of their assets, trade balances, depreciated currencies and tariffs are of paramount concern. All these are mental problems. Tariffs objectify the sense of protection to the nationals of the country promoting them. But they fail of their purpose when they obstruct trade.

Tariff walls must be examined and readjusted to the benefit not of one nation but of the whole group. A considerable reduction of armaments and a corresponding decrease in burden of taxation would aid substantially in establishing confidence among the nations. Unity of action resulting from a survey of the industrial and productive machinery of the world is another step toward the realization of conditions where the interest of all supplants the self-interest of the individual nation. All this would make for collective peace.

Let us not believe that such problems are too large or too intricate for composition and solution. The divine Principle which governs the universe is omnipotent, and no situation that arises in human experience is too comprehensive or too intricate to be solved through intelligent application of this infinite power. This is the one sure method of healing the ills of the nations. Experience shows that human devices fail. Principle alone is both reliable and effective; and the Golden Rule is the divine way.

Movies vs. Mugs

TARDILY but apparently thoroughly, some sections of the film industry are realizing that dollars which would flow into saloons on a flood of beer could not flow into box offices. In an appeal to exhibitors headed "Saloons Would Wreck the Movies," Carl Laemmle, president of Universal Pictures Corporation, declares: "You and I have got to fight the return of the saloon as we would a pestilence." He makes the situation very clear:

> The saloon will not create one single dollar of money. It will simply mean that the dollar which has been spent on the movies and on semiluxuries and even on necessities will be, in part, spent somewhere else. That part of it will be lost to you and me.

Will the producers and sellers of semiluxuries and necessities also see the danger? If even the radio, motorcar and candy industries awaken to this competitive threat, their mere dollars-and-cents interest will bar the return of the saloon. Despite all that antiprohibitionists have said about such a return being impossible, Mr. Laemmle sees it as "a menace that is terribly real," so real that he urges theater owners to use their screens to combat it by arousing the women of America to the danger.

Of course, a large share of the women are already opposed to anything resembling a saloon, and not merely for dollars-and-cents reasons. Of course, too, one effective way to combat the return of the saloon would be for film exhibitors to stop lending their screens to insidious glorification of drinking.

Even Mr. Laemmle seems incompletely awake to the danger from a return of beer, for he says, "Whatever good this does to the country at large, it will do us bitter harm if this beer is sold in saloons." But if the industries dealing in semiluxuries and necessities will be injured, just how is the country at large to be benefited? And will it be necessary for beer to be sold in a saloon before it harms the movies? Wherever and however it is sold, the money that goes into it will not go into box offices.

The motion picture industry will be short-sighted if it does not look beyond the saloon. The competitor which threatens it is not alone the saloon, not merely beer, but all liquor. The speakeasy is doubtless a less dangerous competitor than the saloon. A back-alley liquor traffic certainly diverts fewer dollars from the box office than would wide-open and high-pressured sale. But under any guise or any system, liquor is a threat to the movies. And they will serve their own interests best not by encouraging drinking or allied sensualities but by fostering the morality and sobriety—and consequent prosperity—of their audiences.

Revolution and a Barrel Organ

IN NEW YORK CITY the other day an organ grinder came down Broadway and stopped in front of Millbank Hall. Which is not in itself a happening of any great importance. Organ grinders still pass, even along blasé Broadway, and purvey their tunes where they wish. Receptions vary and audiences differ, but the ubiquitous hand organ goes on, a lingering proof that sophistication and modernism do not control the stage.

What is more important, however, is that within the walls of Millbank Hall was gathered a terribly earnest, sternly resolute, zealous band. The Intercollegiate Student Council of the League for Industrial Democracy was holding its forum of revolution. From various well-known speakers they heard much of the rapidly approaching upheaval. Old and obsolete orders and systems were castigated, to the enjoyment of all present. Utopian plans were unfolded by their various framers. Technocracy was weighed and appraised. "Socialopia," the Utopia of the Socialists, was outlined by its sponsor. Through a discussion that scrapped the United States Supreme Court, Congress, the Senate and all the attendant paraphernalia of government the meeting wended its way, upsetting right and left the apple carts of established systems.

Then a lull was reached in revolutionary activities. And the organ grinder arrived—tunefully. Whereupon the student delegates temporarily abandoned Utopia and hurried to the street, surrounded the organ grinder, and danced. Passers-by collected, the organ grinder beamingly turned his crank the more briskly, and the Utopia makers made merry.

All of which seems strangely out of line with the old conception of revolutionists as dour and fanatical beings drawing up their nefarious plots in dark and hidden places, preferably reached by subterranean passages. Surely these present-day planners of revolutions belong to a better era. Changes no doubt lie ahead of us. But as long as they are debated in open forums by revolutionists who adjourn the business of upsetting the social order long enough to dance on sidewalks to the music of a hurdy-gurdy, revolutions can hardly terrify thinking people.

Farm Price-Fixing Again

THE farm relief bill just prepared in the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives is an example of the fact that such legislation would better be the result of careful study and logical planning than of excited haste and political pressure.

It may be unjust in some respects to judge the bill by the summary of it which Representative Marvin Jones, chairman of the committee, has given to the press. But it is evident from this that the composite measure is not a fair representation of the voluntary domestic allotment plan or any other one plan hitherto recognized. It is rather a hybrid of the allotment plan with some features of the equalization fee and a few new statistical indexes thrown in.

From these indexes apparently the bill takes its name, the "parity plan." It purposes, according to Mr. Jones, to put farm prices on that same parity with industrial prices which they enjoyed during the period from 1909 to 1914. It would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to calculate a "fair exchange value" for each of the principal agricultural export commodities, wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco, by naming a price which would bear the same ratio to the prices of manufactured goods as did the price of that farm product in 1909-14. The plan would then resemble the equalization fee in collecting an excise from processors to make up the difference to the farmer between the existing market price and the "fair exchange value." It would resemble the allotment plan in extending this benefit only to the farmer who would agree to reduce production 20 per cent.

But the plan abandons that relationship to the tariff which has characterized the allotment plan, the equalization fee and the export debenture, all three of which measured the amount of benefit to be paid to the farmer by the amount of the tariff on the product concerned. And in so doing it abandons the primary justification these have had in their appeals for public acceptance.

Instead it is proposed that the relationship of farm and industrial prices immediately before the World War shall be taken as the standard and that agricultural prices today shall be made to conform. In this is seen the essential nature of the scheme as a price-fixing proposal. The price-fixing comes nearer the surface when the prices to be required for hogs during the next several months are written directly into the proposed act. Mankind has no proof that the ratio of farm to industrial prices in 1914 and just before was the ideal and should be perpetuated by political decree. Such ratios change with the progress of invention, of agricultural and industrial practice, and with the changes of modes of living.

It is not at all clear that an attempt to crystallize this or any similar price ratio is destined to fare any better than the ill-fated and much-criticized attempts of the Federal Farm Board to stabilize wheat at $1.18 a bushel and cotton at 16 cents a pound. What is clear is that the farmer has a good case in demanding that, so long as he buys in a tariff-protected market, he shall have some corresponding advantage in the prices on the products he sells.

If it were found possible to give him such a benefit, there would still be an opportunity for the play of supply and demand to establish, subject to this influence, the ultimate price. Better for farm leaders in Congress to perfect their proposals along these lines than to dangle before the farmer again the will-o'-the-wisp of so many cents a pound for his cotton or hogs or wheat.

The Student in Time of Stress

COLLEGE and university students seem to be "burning more midnight oil" in study and less gasoline on pleasure drives. The rollicking, carefree type of student usually depicted in humorous magazines and motion pictures no longer represents, if he ever did, the undergraduate of 1933. Evidence to this effect comes from school executives, students' employment bureaus, and from expressions by student leaders.

Noting a tendency toward more seriousness, particularly among women students, a professor in Smith College recently stated that "there is much talk of politics, both domestic and foreign; of the several political parties and of the capitalistic system. . . . There is no false pride shown by the students who are feeling a financial stringency for the first time. Very little is thought about what a girl has and more about what she is."

Some reports of scholastic records also indicate more diligent application. A dean in Syracuse University, for example, cited the fact that fewer students had to be warned because of low grades in 1932. Such reports, of course, are not yet available from a representative number of schools.

More convincing is the evidence from meetings such as that of the National Student Federation of America in New Orleans during the Christmas recess. The program reflected interest not merely in campus activities as such, but in national and international affairs. In fact, the students there displayed mature judgment by delaying an expression of opinion whether the full payment of war debts should be sought by the United States. Their decision to conduct a poll on the question and then publish the students' opinion allowed members time to obtain more information and to vote more intelligently.

One of the most significant changes of viewpoint on the campus relates to the evaluation of academic degrees. Formerly, as the federation was told by Mr. Edwin R. Murrow, assistant director of the Institute of International Education in New York, a college education has been considered worth so much in dollars and cents. Now, with less prospect of immediate employment after graduation, students must think of their training in terms of preparation for living, apart from monetary gains. This change alone may account largely for the apparent determination of students to prepare to meet new conditions, whatever the world may hold in store for them.

Blue Heather and Bluebonnets

THE Scots were aye a clannish folk. Maroon two of them on any uninhabited isle and, hoot, mon! in no time at all they would be starting a St. Andrews Club and, should another one wade ashore, they would certainly establish a kirk.

So the news comes as no surprise at all that the other day in Amarillo, up in the Texas "Panhandle," members of the Scottish Society of that city presented the redoubtable Sir Harry Lauder with a five-gallon cowboy hat which they described as "the headgear of a race of strong men comparable to the Scots Highlanders."

The picture is a pleasing one. The incident adds color, if that be possible, to a city whose Spanish name connotes "color of gold," and which today retains more than a splash of pioneer picturesqueness in its frame of purple sage. As the world-beloved entertainer doffed the tam-o'-shanter of his native braes for the wide and lofty *sombrero* of the Texan range, the scent of bonny blue heather must have been wafted to the nostrils of those Scots of the western plains where the lovely bluebonnet flower, in springtime, transforms far-flung spaces into velvety carpets of azure.

Keenly appreciative of the gift in times when folks are likely to be "unco canny," Sir Harry opined: "This is a rare occasion, when one Scot receives a gift from another—or an American, either. It must have required an extensive subscription. But it shows what my people can do when they amalgamate."

"A Cowboy in Kilts" is respectfully suggested as a title for one more novel to the celebrated author of "Desert Gold" and "Riders of the Purple Sage," with the Scottish Knight as hero, in tartan and *sombrero*, galloping to the succor of some bonny wee lassie whose cattle are being raided by cow rustlers from the hills.

Editorial Notes

Since, in Chicago's new Post Office Building, railway tracks in the basement and an airplane landing field on the roof will expedite the handling of the ordinary classes of letters, one wonders if some sleight-of-hand apparatus will be installed to facilitate the dispatch of those extraordinary ones marked "Rush."

A Georgia manufacturer cites as an unerring sign of better times ahead the fact that, responding to increased demands, he is now turning out 7800 horse collars weekly. And there are similarly encouraging signs from other sources that America is getting back into the harness.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Woman Who "Knew Politics"

JUST at the time a lively interest is being taken in the United States in the proposition that a woman should be given a seat in the Cabinet of the next President, there passes on in New York a woman whose political sagacity was admitted by all with whom she came into contact, and to whom one of the most powerful political leaders in the Democratic Party paid this tribute: "She had the greatest brain of anybody I ever knew."

When former Governor Smith said this of his long-time associate and adviser, Mrs. Belle Moskowitz, it was with the emotion of one who has never hesitated to give to this woman credit for wisdom and sagacity, and for having contributed largely to his own political success. She herself never made such a claim. "Nobody thinks for Al Smith," she once said, "and I don't write his speeches. I help with material for them when I can, and sometimes he asks my advice about things." Men, however, close to the organization with which Mr. Smith surrounded himself, recognized in her the closest and most trusted adviser of New York's veteran Governor.

Modesty characterized her. She once said: "Women are not the intellectual equals of men. Their intuitive sense is the biggest thing they bring to politics. Combined with the thinking ability of men this makes a splendid working team." Perhaps Mrs. Moskowitz rated the intellectual capacity of her sex too low. Certainly no one who knew her and is at all familiar with her contribution to the advancement of Al Smith will hesitate to put her on an intellectual plane with any man in public life.

How John Marshall Was Appointed

That is a very curious story that comes from Ann Arbor, Mich., where the Clements Library contains a collection of early American manuscripts, memoirs, and documents only paralleled in the Library of Congress at Washington. The story is that a manuscript autobiography of John Marshall, written about eight years before the Chief Justice's passing, indicates that the appointment of that famous Federalist to the post of Chief Justice was almost accidental. The story as told by Mr. Marshall himself started with a statement that the President had determined to appoint John Jay, but that the eminent New Yorker declined. Mr. Marshall continues:

> When I waited on the President with Mr. Jay's letter declining the appointment, he said thoughtfully, "Who shall I appoint now?" I replied that I could not tell. . . . After a moment's hesitation he said, "I believe I must appoint you."
>
> I had never before heard myself named for the office and had not even thought of it. I was pleased as well as surprised, and bowed in silence. Next day I was nominated.

Presumably the eagle eye of F. P. A. of the New York Herald Tribune will catch that word "who," with the resulting comment that it is a pity that neither President Adams nor Mr. Marshall, his reporter, went to evening school. But aside from this slight grammatical aberration, the story is of interest as offering room for speculation as to what might have been the result had Jay not declined. It is a historical fact that the decisions rendered by John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States did more to establish the authority of the Federal Government, which prior to his time was indeed somewhat nebulous, than any congressional legislation or even constitutional amendments.

At the time of his appointment Marshall was Secretary of State. Apparently there was nowhere any premonition of the tremendous influence that his appointment would have upon the constitutional development of the United States. Beveridge in his encyclopedic biography of John Marshall, which does not refer to this autobiography, says that the appointment "was not greeted with applause from any quarter; there was even a hint of Federalist resentment because Paterson had not been chosen. . . . The Republican politicians were utterly indifferent; and the masses of both parties neither knew nor cared about Marshall's elevation."

A convinced Federalist, Marshall lost no opportunity to strengthen the National Government at the expense of states' rights. The long list of his decisions stands as a wall of defense for the authority of Washington. That his appointment should have been made in so seemingly casual and almost accidental fashion is but another illustration of how some great and supreme Power has watched over the United States and at every moment of crisis has intervened for its protection.

Liquor in Other Lands

Liquor dealers are missing no tricks today. Their endeavor to reopen their market in the United States is only a part of their assault upon sobriety in various parts of the world. The Bishop of London the other day, addressing a meeting, said that "the population of the Holy Land was sober under the Muhammadans, but was taking to drink under the Christian administration." An army officer long stationed in Palestine reported that before the war there were twenty-five saloons in Jerusalem, and now nearly 400, while in the whole of Palestine there were nearly 1000. Breweries had been established there, and the amount of liquor imported was double. An appeal has been made to the British Government, which holds the mandate over Palestine, to take steps to check this growth.

And Finland, which had prohibition for years and discarded it during the present wave of hysteria on the liquor question, has discovered that a vice which cannot be fully regulated under prohibition becomes only the more vicious when legally recognized. A recent dispatch printed in such well-known wet newspapers as the Chicago Tribune and the New York Times, declares that the Parliament is trying to enact legislation which will stamp out bootlegging and rumrunning. Illicit distilling, it says, is increasing tremendously, and the Government feels forced to introduce laws providing more severe punishment for violations of the drinking law. It seems to be obvious that the cure for the evils of liquor under prohibition is not to provide a great deal more liquor under license.

As I Knew Them—Victoria

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

REMINISCENCES are close-ups projected on the screen of memory. They reproduce the peoples, scenes and incidents of days gone by, framed in their own environments. Of interest to the individual possessor they are, for the most part, meaningless to others. Yet if the career of the gatherer of such memories has been long, far-flung in its wanderings, full to the beady brim with notable encounters, there will be here and there some close-up in the collection which may lend vitality to another conception of a famous character, or yield that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin.

So has been my life. Born in mid-Victorian days, advantaged in youth and manhood as the son of the poet and diplomat, Sir Edwin Arnold, far traveled in divers lands, privileged in association with the great and little, I turn the pages of my mental album and to the close-ups they present would venture to add faithful, if inadequate, interpretation.

Among the throng of men and women who, in these brief sketches, make their bow or curtsy, most are of international fame. But there are close-ups also of persons of lesser fame, who "press in with the others." Long since, Macaulay taught that the annals of mankind owe reality to the little no less than to the great. Both are essentials. The little are often great, and the great not infrequently prove to be distressingly little. If the little astound us at times by flying high, like a partridge that has been pretending to have a broken wing, the great, when we meet them intimately, show that they smile and weep as we do. Temporary nearness betrays to us that beneath the trappings of state the hearts of the great beat in rhythm with our own. It is a soothing discovery.

* * *

The emotions called forth by close-ups are as variant as their subjects. Some display a discouraging quality of abruptness, as witness the peasant who boasted that a king had spoken to him and when pressed to repeat the king's words admitted that they had been, "Out of my way, you clumsy bumpkin." Or the close-up may temper its alarums with consolation, as in the case of the man who, being run over by an automobile, expressed great joy on being informed that the occupant of the car was a bathing beauty!

Occasionally close-ups involve so much of the element of surprise beloved of modern short-story writers that other sensations are dwarfed. My earliest meeting with Queen Victoria was of this kind. I was a very little boy. With trepidation in the confession I recall that I was dressed in black velvet coat and knickerbockers, stockings as red as the legs of a flamingo, white lace collar and shiny shoes! For a lady of the court, a relative of mine, was to conduct me over the private apartments of the Queen in Windsor Castle. Unchallenged we passed beneath gray Norman arches and across grim Tudor wards, through seemingly endless corridors and awesome rooms of state to the private rooms occupied by the sovereign. Scant was the attention that I gave to the rare and beauteous objects around me, or to the numberless framed photographs on the tables in the Queen's own room. But my young eyes, noting unconsidered trifles, observed that the waste-paper basket at the side of one of the writing tables being damaged had been mended with a piece of string.

"Why," I asked, "does the Queen have a broken waste-paper basket? Don't you think that I might give her mine? I have one."

Looking up, I saw that the lady who was escorting me had taken to walking backward and was curtsying in the course of that retrogression. Forgetting in my amazement about the waste-paper basket I said:

"Why do you walk in that funny way?"

Something in the glance of the lady's eyes made me turn around. I found myself looking up into the kindly face of a short and rather plump lady wearing a plain black silk dress.

It was Queen Victoria!

But the smile that she gave me, as I made my formal little bow, had in it nothing of queenly hauteur. It was the smile of a mother toward a small boy, whose heart she fully understood.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Duty Too Long Delayed

TEN years ago the World Court proposal was submitted to the Senate of the United States. Seven years ago, by a vote of 76 to 17, the Senate declared in favor of adherence to the Court conditioned on certain reservations. Those reservations, in the opinion of the State Department, of the American Bar Association, and of informed students generally, have been fully met. The Democratic national platform of 1932 accepts them as amply sufficient and recommends adherence. The Republican platform, in effect, takes the same position.

It is with peculiar force, therefore, that outstanding leaders of both parties now petition the Senate for favorable action on this too long postponed "unfinished business." Among the signers of the Democratic petition are Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, James M. Cox, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Newton D. Baker and many others. Republican signers include Gen. James G. Harbord, Silas H. Strawn, Henry I. Harriman, Charles D. Hilles, William Cooper Procter, Paul Shoup, Gardner Cowles and party and business leaders of like eminence.

The Democratic petitioners say:

> In a world now endeavoring to emerge from economic chaos, there is peculiar need for the stabilizing influence of rational settlement of international disputes. . . . We are clear that this question of completing the adherence of the United States to the World Court has a direct relation to the present state of world affairs. In clearly indorsing the principle of judicial settlement of differences, the United States will aid in clarifying the whole confused atmosphere of international relations.

There should be no more delay. Already the Senate has delayed too long. The United States has delayed too long. We should be a help rather than a hindrance to the great work for peace, for good will, and for judicial rather than armed disposal of international differences. The Senate should rise above its prejudices and ungrounded fears and take this long step toward putting the United States in harmony with civilization and civilization's cause.—*Omaha* (Neb.) *World-Herald.*

Arkwright's Legacy

THIS week [Dec. 23] marks the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Arkwright, the burly British barber [and inventor of the weaving machine] who changed the course of industry.

More than any other one man with the possible exception of James Watt, Richard Arkwright rates credit as the father of the factory system, the application of the machine to mass production. . . . The chimneys of Manchester, Essen, Lowell, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Cleveland are his monuments.

It is an ironic quirk of fate that finds so many of these chimneys smokeless on his bicentennial, and society pondering the question of how to control the useful but sometimes distressing economic structure he helped to rear.

Today . . . men look at the social fruits of the machine and seek for an answer. For a century and a half the mechanization of industry has leaped forward, impelled by economic rather than social philosophy. A genius equal to Arkwright's is called for to tame the machine.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*